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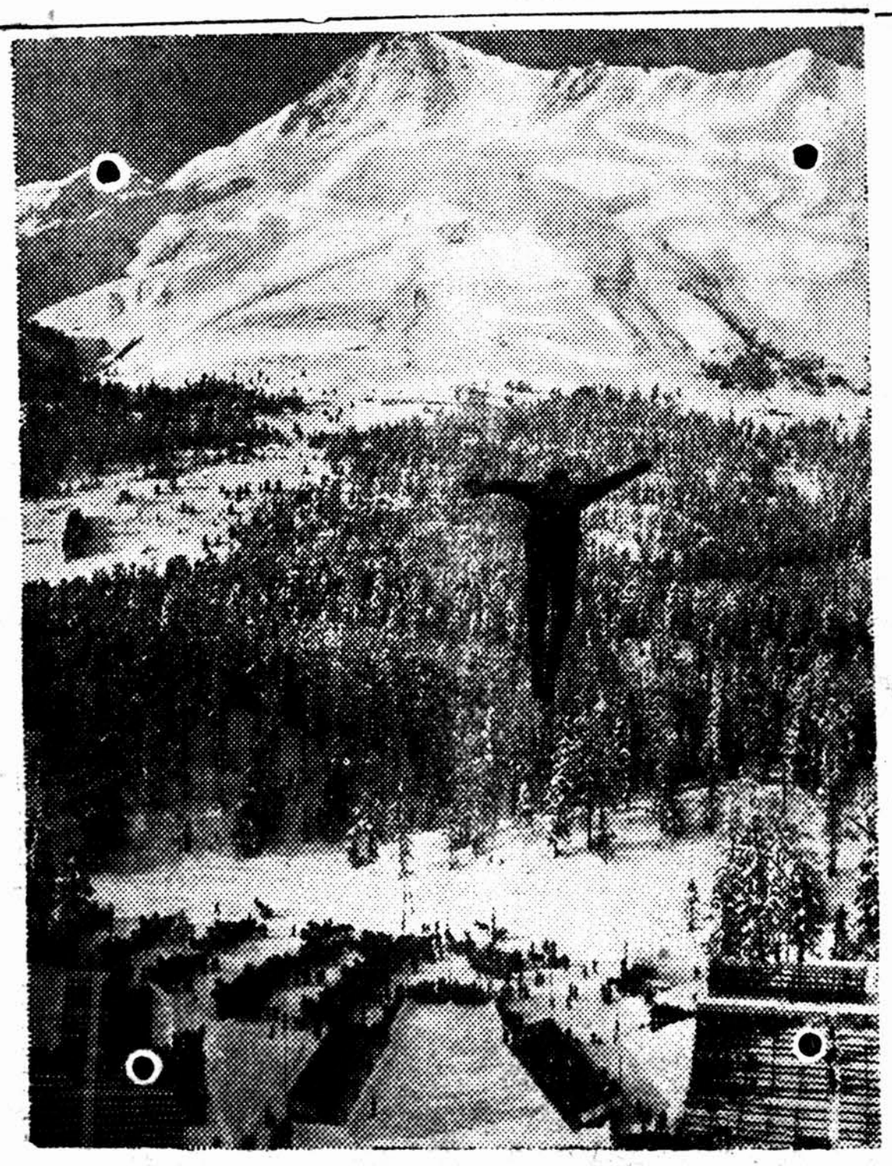
The Flower-Gatherer

—M. Desai.

CHIANG OF CHINA

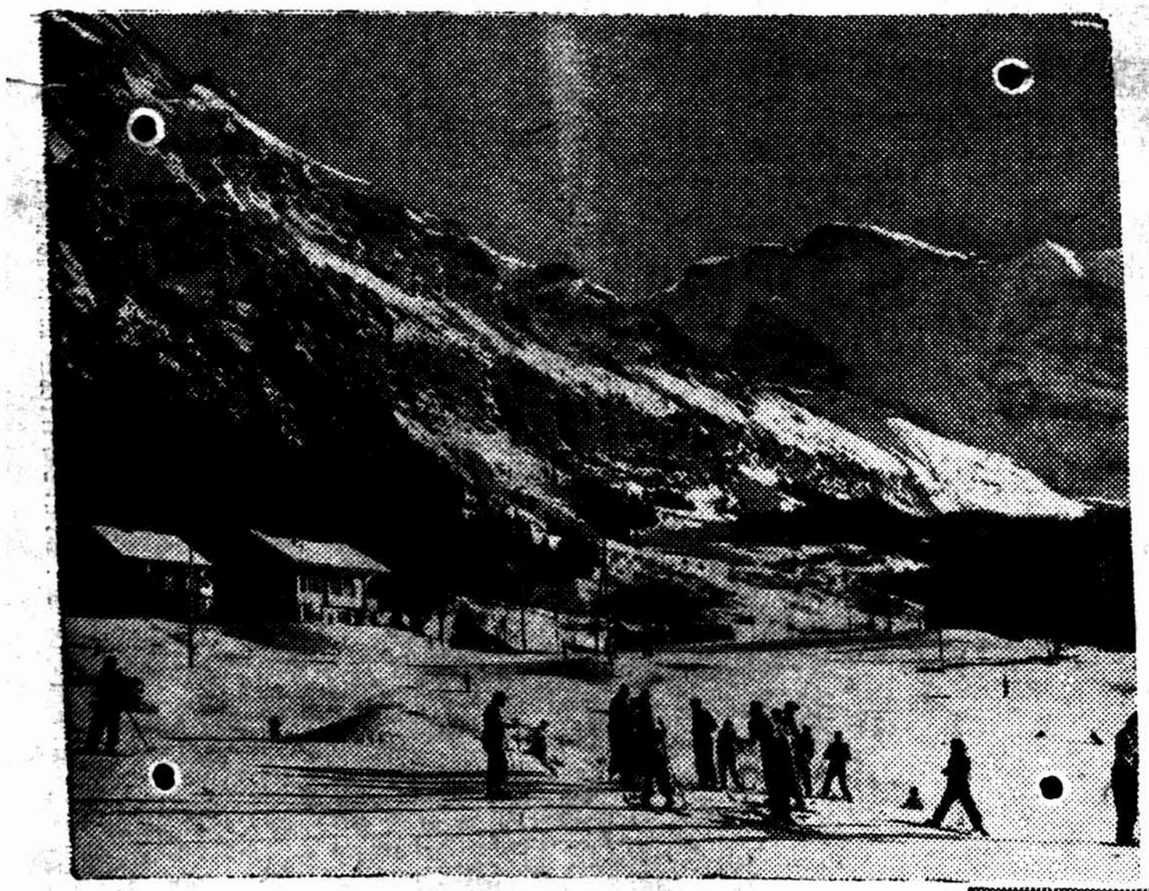
PIONEERS OF ALPINE SPORT



Although there are virtually no snow slopes in the British Isles themselves, it has been British skiers who have been mainly responsible for the development of ski racing and ski mountaineering in Central Europe.

Before the war, thousands of British people would take their holidays during the winter months and go to Switzerland to join in the winter sports. Here is one of the competitors in the Senior Section of the Morvin Cup making a magnificent leap at St. Moritz.

Johnny Wakefield is well-known as a British racing motorist. He is also an expert skier and this photograph was taken while he was cornering at speed on the snow slopes at Muerren.



★

(Left) Here is a group of holiday-makers practising on the "nursery" slopes at Wengen.

★

Cresting this snow slope is Bill Bracken, one of the most famous of international ski-racers.

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Honoured But Forgotten

The Inside Story Of Bombay Statues

By G. N. Acharya

"Save me from leaders and gods" said a youthful sculptor to me as I went round the studios trying to glean something about the figured flame of the great ones whose memory is preserved to us in grey mountains of marble and bronze.

I grant the artist's egoism was outrageous. But it must be; for to the artist the world exists only for him to exercise his powers of creation. At the same time, the sculptor has also to live and today he can only live by the patronage of Princes and memorial committees.

A Century

The only use to which a Prince can think of putting a sculptor is to plant his own ample, if not graceful, torso in front of him and ask him to make a bust. Compared to that, the making of the statues of those, whose memory is intended to be perpetuated, is, perhaps a more edifying occupation. Even so how many of those who get a statue are really remembered?

Dumped in the darkling rooms of the Town Hall, planted in the midst of parks or sprawling along the footpaths and other places of public resort in the city of Bombay, are 44 full scale statues—not to speak of some 66 busts and three monuments.

From Baddhas To Bureaucrats

Fully 25 of the 44 statues are those of members of the ruling race. Perhaps one or two of them—like Elwin S. Montagu, who, in the words inscribed on his statue "loved the people of India, had firm faith in them and strove for their freedom with rare courage and magnanimity," or Dr. Thomas Blaney, a popular citizen, philanthropist and co-worker of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in the Municipal Corporation—may have some claim on the present and future citizens of this city. The statues of the rest fill the footwalks for no reason except that for a time they held brief authority as our Kings, Viceroys, judges or other high officers of state. Even among the 19 Indians who have been selected for the special honour of having their fame petrified in marble and bronze, how many names are really familiar to the public?

Perhaps the wise old men of India knew something of this evanescent glory. Perhaps the Kings and rulers of those days like Browning's Protos knew that the robed and sculptured arm of their brazen statues might be used by some supple courtier of their heirs "To fix the ropes to, which best drags it down."

Anyway, in its main development Indian sculpture and architecture was not produced with a view to aesthetic experience. Images in particular were not regarded as works of art but as means of edification. An image was but an apparatus employed in personal devotions the object of which was an identification in consciousness of workshipper and deity. The image was, therefore, the externalisation of a mental vision, a vision which, of course, is different from the normal material vision. Such an image then would not be a memory image but one ideally determined and gradually reduced to symbolism Such were the images of Gods which continue to be made on the same plan till this day.

Even when the cult of the Buddah spread and his statues began to be made, they really did not purport to represent him as he was in life The rotund and blank features, I guess, represent the artist's conception of Buddha's personality in Samadhi and does not even seek to bear any resemblance to his earthly body. I fancy, from what is known of Buddha's character that he must have been something like Jesus or Gandhi, sparse, agile, ascetic no doubt, but still human, with mobile features that responded quickly and deeply to every human emotion.

That is speculation; but what is fact is that monumental portrait sculpture does not seem to be a feature of Indian tradition. I cannot say when or how it was introduced to India. But no doubt, it was brought in by the British rulers. The earliest statue in Bombay is that of Mr. Mounstuart Elphinstone (not to be confused with Lord John Elphinstone—to be mentioned presently—who was also a Governor a few years late) Governor of Bombay between 1819-27. His statue was erected in 1833. It is in the Town Hall.

ENOUGH FUEL FOR THE WINTER

Courtesy:—"Montreal Gazette".

First Indian Statue

The first Indian statue of an Indian in Bombay was, however, that of Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy. Lady Falkland in her delightful memoirs first published in May 1857 narrates how "the inhabitants of Bombay lately held a meeting, at which Lord Elphintone presided, to erect a statue—to Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, the well-known Parsi merchant and philanthropist. This, I imagine," she adds, "to be the first instance (for many centuries at all events) of such a tribute being paid by Asiatics to one of their fellow countrymen."

This signal honour, Sir Jamsetjee won, chiefly on account of his philanthropy. He gave £16,500 for the erection of the hospital which still bears his name. Nor was this the only honour that was conferred on Sir Jamshetjee. He has also the unique distinction of having in this city two statues erected to his memory. The one already mentioned is in the Town Hall; the other is appropriately enough in the J. J. Hospital which is a product of his charity.

Of him Sir D'nshaw Wacha said:—"First and foremost, there was Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy, a merchant prince and a princely philanthropist to boot. He was the first Indian who was knighted by his sovereign and the first also on whom was conferred the dignity of a baronet. The knighthood came to him in 1845 and the baronetcy in 1857. The recognition was wholly due to his beneficent philanthropy, still unsurpassed, and to his unswerving loyalty to the crown of England—particularly in the troublous days of 1857."

Public Tribute

But the great honour in which Sir Jamshetji was held in this country did not save him from ridicule "at home." On the occasion of his being created a baronet "Fraser's Magazine" had travestied his name as "Jamrahjee". This record of facetiousness was however, beaten in the case of his son, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetji Jeejibhoy who was referred to as "Rumtomji Jumtolji" in "All the year Round", One of the weekly journals edited by Charles Dickens. Nor has this habit of misspelling Indian names ceased in England. For instance, in its issue of December 19, 1940, "The News Review", a British Weekly spoke of a Sir Cowasjee Jehangir who had tried to bring about peace between loin-clothed Gandhi and the Viceroy.

Possibly this indifference, of the ruling race is one reason why Indians are now honoured with statues for quite different reasons. In fact the manner in and the circumstances under which a statue is erected is quite a good index of the nature of the claim to immortality of the subject of the statue. While, for instance, the statue of Queen Victoria at the junction of Esplanade Road and Mayo Road was "dedicated" by His Highness Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwar and that of Edward VIII as Prince of Wales on the Mayo Road near the Cooperage was "presented by H. H. the Aga Khan, the statues of those who won the people's esteem, like Mahadev Govind Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Dr. Dadabhoy

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CHURCHILL'S PRIVATE TRAIN

It Is—Just A Train!

By VINCENT BROME

This morning, somewhere outside London, a railway cleaner will run her eye over a very ordinary train.

It consists of a Pullman, a sleeper and a couple of corridor coaches. Once upon a time it had gleaming paintwork and bright fittings, but now it has doffed its glad rags to settle down to some very serious business.

This is Mr. Churchill's private train. It waits there day and night, ready to rush him anywhere. Originally designed for the use of the King and Queen, the train has now been taken over by the Prime Minister.

For obvious reasons its whereabouts and precise design are carefully protected from prying eyes, but even the cleverest railway expert in the world, would find it very difficult to pick out this train from the thousand others which regularly ride our tracks.

Special Privileges

It has been deliberately absorbed in the vast anonymity of British railway trains. The white roof of the Pullman coach has changed its colour completely. The weather has been allowed to work its way with varnish and polish. Nothing has been neglected to reduce it to—just a train.

If it passed through your station you would not pick it out. Porters themselves do not know the difference. But Mr. Churchill's train has very special privileges.

From the moment the Prime Minister's personal staff contact the railway company and indicate the nature of his next trip, until the train is safely away, covers a little beehive of activity.

Sometimes the notice is short Officials contact cleaning and maintenance units. Urgent messages go to Halt X. A bevy of cleaners descend on the train and make certain that everything inside is spick and span.

These Cigars!

In the winter the special engine, always in the offing, is coupled up, brakes are tested, heating and lighting checked. The train is regularly maintained at a high pitch of efficiency, but they always have a final check-over. It is very easy in wintertime for something to freeze-up. It happened once, but they ran the train to London and got things working again with time to spare.

A train is slowed here, another diverted there. This, perhaps is an explanation of those small and mysterious delays which sometimes puzzle the ordinary traveller in wartime. Dozens of trains may be affected.

Premier Churchill is an amateur brick-layer though a professional politician.

Small personal comforts get close attention. A few of Mr. Churchill's special cigars are taken aboard fresh bed linen is arranged in the sleeper. Meanwhile a chief and steward get busy in the galley. They have travelled often with Mr. Churchill and know something of his tastes.

Behind the scenes the time-table experts consult the railway high-priests. The Prime Minister's train must have clear passage without let or hindrance.

A Coveted Job

How the Prime Minister joins the train must remain a secret, but at the given hour with steam up and everything in order, he steps aboard. One man invariably travels with him a man whose somewhat casual manner rather belies his work. This is the Prime Minister's own detective. Scotland Yard have asked me not to mention his name. There may be another five or six members of the party, including a secretary equipped with typewriter and portfolios. There are no red carpets and elaborate receptions for these trips. Just a handful of officials.

Once Mr. Churchill strolled down to have a word with the driver. The man concerned never divulged what was said. He like everyone else aboard the train, is so far concerned with the Premier's safety that they will not let drop one word connected with their work

There is no fixed driver. Trusted servants of the company, men with years of experience in engine driving, take it in turns to drive Mr. Churchill according to the ordinary rota. Of course, it is a coveted job.

Duplicate Trains

Mr. Churchill sits facing the engine with the curtains of the wide side-window drawn well back, and a telephone handy. At the opposite side of the rectangular table, you may find his secretary with a typewriter between them. Mr. Churchill wears glasses for reading in the train, and of course, there is usually a cigar.

We are inclined to think of train journeys in terms of casual reading and dozing For Mr. Churchill they mean work. He may remain busy far into the evening. Occasionally he takes a stroll through the corridors to stretch his legs. More often he retires to the sleeper after lunch for a short spell alone.

Sometimes, with certain journeys, it is necessary to duplicate the private train. On these occasions another company assembles a very similar train, made up according to the number of passengers with the Premier. Another set of specialists are selected, from maintenance men to carry cleaners, the inter-communication telephone is installed, and from thence on they follow a similar routine.

Hidden Significance

Cleaners can be very touchy about the Prime Minister's train. There was the woman who told me, "giving him a drab looking things like that is like giving him a ninepenny seat in the pictures!" She bristled alarmingly. I hastened to point out that perhaps you were more likely to pass unnoticed in the ninepennies than in the boxes.

When you see the Prime Minister's train drawing away from Halt X, there is some hidden significance about it which you cannot at first get quite clear. Then it suddenly comes to you. We have all read of Mussolini's steel-shuttered, bullet-proofed train and his multitude of guards. We are all familiar with Hitler's steaming fortress on wheels. It takes a democracy to give complete security to Britain's Prime Minister in an ordinary train.

Koffi—The Clever Chimpanzee

Meet Koffi, the chimpanzee who could do almost anything. Chimps are noted for their intelligence which sometimes borders on the uncanny, and Koffi was an exceptional specimen.

M. Andre Demaison, the animal dealer, met him at the home of a hunter of the Sassandra River when he was sailing down the West Coast of Africa collecting animals. He tells us all about him in a colourful account of his travels, "The New Noah's Ark" (Dent, 10s. 6d.).

Koffi came bounding out of his cabin in the animal compound, uttering cries of joy, steadying himself by setting the palms of both hands on the ground.

"Hey, Koffi!" cried his master, M. Rey. "Don't walk like a monkey!"

Koffi promptly stood up straight, flinging his arms into the air like an acrobat, then fell into his master's arms, babbling apologies and affection, rummaged in M. Rey's pockets, produced a biscuit, and began to dance.

"Go and fetch, the little one!"

M. Rey handed him a key. He went to another cabin, pushed the Key into the lock, turned it, opened the door, and brought out a small black female chimpanzee, Nina, a child of eighteen months—a quarter Koffi's age. Koffi was her protector. He would pick her up, press her against his heart, lead her about

Koffi Makes A Speech

M. Rey told him to shake hands with the visitor. Koffi hesitated, then held out his hand.

"I will teach you to talk his language," said M. Rey. "That will make it easier for you to get on together. Koffi is not without humour. He likes a joke."

Before dinner M. Rey said: Koffi, bring us the grenadine."

The big chimp pushed the houseboy aside, went to the sideboard, took a chair, climbed on it, and picked out the bottle of red syrup.

"Go and fetch your mug."

Earnest, grave, he took an old tin with field-off edges from a windowsill. His master poured him out a good swig of grenadine, a few drops of absinthe, and filled it up with water. Before drinking, Koffi expressed his thanks in a few words, and immediately he had finished went round the guests and shook hands with them. The native boys he slapped.

Later, in the compound, Koffi gravely took a cigarette from M. Demaison, slipped it between his lips, accepted a light, drew in a mouthful of smoke, held it, put the cigarette on the floor, puffed out the smoke, then picked up the cigarette again with his long lips.

Undoubtedly, a remarkable chimp.

M. Demaison relates a remarkable story about a sergeant of colonial infantry named Lecoeur who was sent on mission to Soubre, a village on the Liberian frontier, where he had to control a large hostile area with only eight riflemen.

At the end of a week the natives became unruly. But what could eight men do against a throng of angry warriors spoiling for a fight?

Jungle Mystery

All the sergeant did was to set his eight men to dig a well. When it was deep and wide enough he bent over it, spoke into it, and heard the echo of his voice.

He then sent for the head chief, sorcerers-major, and smaller chiefs, posted them round the well, bent over it, and spoke. They were astonished to hear his French words answered from the well

"I have just spoken with the whites of France," he said. "I have told them what you are doing, and what is in your heads. And they have answered. You have heard them, too. If you do not give up the guns still hidden in the jungle; if you have so much as planned to kill, I shall immediately call upon the whites in France, and the very next day they will sent me boats and guns beyond all counting, and split your kidneys."

The ruse had the desired effect; the natives were so intimidated that they kept quiet. But one day there came to the station, with her father, a pretty native girl whom he at once demanded as his servant.

When these savages became aware, in the next few days, that the white god had fallen from his height, when the girl announced that he was a man like other men, their fury was terrible. The war tom-tom drummed through the jungle. The sacred well was feared no longer Hadn't the little hussy talked into it, just as the white man had done, and recognized her own words?

One night Lecoeur and his eight men were massacred Not one of their bones was ever found—only their brass buttons, a sergeant's cap with its gilt anchor, some gold braid, and the rifles.

(—"Tit-Bits")

or

2 TABLETS

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An Age-Old Feud Revived

WOMAN Vs. MAN

By Dr. EDITH SUMMERSKILL, M.P.

THERE is a danger that the Committees which are already planning the post War world will forget that women expect an equal partnership with men.

During the last War women fondly imagined that the parliamentary franchise would in itself sweep away all sex inequalities. This dream might have become a reality if women had been returned to the House of Commons in sufficient numbers to bring pressure to bear upon the Government in the division lobby.

There are, however, to-day only 13 women out of 615 members, and while the women demand debates on matters which are of particular interest to their sex, when it comes to the vote, the men—by reason of their superior numbers can always determine the issue.

Take a recent debate which was instituted by the women of the House for the purpose of asking for a revision of the scales of compensation for civilians injured during air-raids. It was argued that a women worker who is permanently incapacitated should be granted a pension equal tc that received by a man who is suffering from the same or similar injuries. The present position of paying a single man of twenty 35s. per week and a spinister of forty 28s. per week is held to be inequitable. There is no doubt about it that here was an unanswerable case.

Revealing Vote

But the customs and prejudices of centuries could not be so easily broken down. Women have always been cheaper than men in the labour market and they should, therefore, be satisfied with less if they are injured. That is the view of most men, and this was confirmed when the motion was put to the House. The men thronged into the lobbies against the women and defeated this attempt to remedy a gross injustice. This means, of course, that in the new world, for which women are fighting no less than men, spinsters who have been injured during the struggle will have to resort to public assistance or live on the charity of their relatives.

Women in Parliament have learnt that they may have a first class case, but though every one of the thirteen addresses the House eloquently and convincingly, they cannot hope to carry a motion while their number is so small.

No doubt it is difficult to understand why some of the kindly and well-disposed men of the House of Commons cannot be won over to support women in their efforts to redress the grievances of their sisters. It is a curious thing that although the bulk of the constituents of a member's division are women, men members of Parliament look upon questions solely concerning women as something which they cannot be expected to understand.

Swamp The Parliament

The present composition of the House is far from being democratic. On questions concerning industry, shipping, coal, cotton, theatres, churches, racing or beer, to quote only a few, there are well attended debates. But on matters concerning women, the attendance is so meagre that a stranger visiting the House would think that the discussion must be of only the smallest consequence to a fraction of the population; and yet there are two million more women than men in the country.

It seems quite clear to me that one of the next steps which women must take is to send more of their sex to the House of Commons to represent their interests. Only in this way will they achieve real political equality. I can hear the Jeremiahs groan: 'Yes, that's all very well, but how?' My answer is that if you can get thirteen women into the House there is no reason why there should not be one hundred and thirteen. For my part I should be content with about a hundred. Women Members of Parliament have a good attendance record, so one would always be sure that a very large proportion of the hundred could be whipped up.

But how to get these women into the House of Commons is by

(Continued on page 22)

By GRAHAM GREENE

Poor Man. I see him—little better than a prostitute—rising early from the great brass bedstead which almost fills the shared suburban bedroom to creep away through the cold morning to earn money for his legal owner to squander. He earns it painfully on an office-stool, and punctually every Friday night hands it over intact in its envelope to his wife. She gives him back a pitttance for fares and cigarettes: then urges him remorselessly upstairs to bed. He can't withhold himself: he must submit in and out of season to her unwanted embraces.

The Married Man's Association (which, alas! is still in the realm of dreams—perhaps married men are too broken in spirit to organise themselves for action) believes that this complete dependency of the husband upon the goodwill of a wife robs a man of the power of independent self-expression and reduces him to a 'Yes man.' How often do we find a husband who is only the echo of his wife's voice....

I would not like anyone to think that I am treating Dr. Summerskill's arguments with flippancy: the picture I have drawn is neither more nor less inaccurate than Dr. Summerskill's. We have both taken a very special case and used it for the purposes of generalisation. Dr. Summerskill writes that an 'oriental atmosphere pervades many a suburban villa' and may a man not be at a liberty to reply that a matriarchy certainly rules over many a suburban bedroom? Generalisations of this kind make the professional champion of women's rights women's worst enemy. All that Dr. Summerskill writes on the subject of unfair differentiation between men and women in the matter of wages and compensation for injury is undeniably true. If it is right that there should be differentiation it should be along the lines of need—a bachelor with no one to support should receive less than a woman with a mother to support; and it is obviously an injustice that a woman with income-tax to pay should receive less allowance for a dependent relative than a man gets for a wife. This is all so obvious that I cannot believe that a readjustment would have been seriously opposed for very long—except by employers of cheap labour who could eventually have been frightened into silence.

Who Invented Sex-war?

Unfortunately, the professional champion of women's rights tied these practical and obviously just demands on to the doctrine of the sex-war, a war which probably most of us would otherwise have never known was being fought. The differentiation was probably in the first place an example of the piece-work attitude to wages—that people should be paid not according to need but according to result—the kind of payment which curiously enough, Dr. Summerskill seems to favour. Women and children in the mines did less work than men, and by a false analogy the principle was applied to the employment of women everywhere.

In the natural course of things, with the growth of a social conscience and increasing state-control, this false differentiation would have disappeared, making a last stand in those employments where women are less efficient than men, but dying out there too: the principle of payment according to need, following on the heels of taxation according to need. There had been no sex-war in all this—any more than there had been an age-war in the employment of children: it was just an example of Liberalism in action, free trade, 'laisser-faire' and the devil take the hindmost.

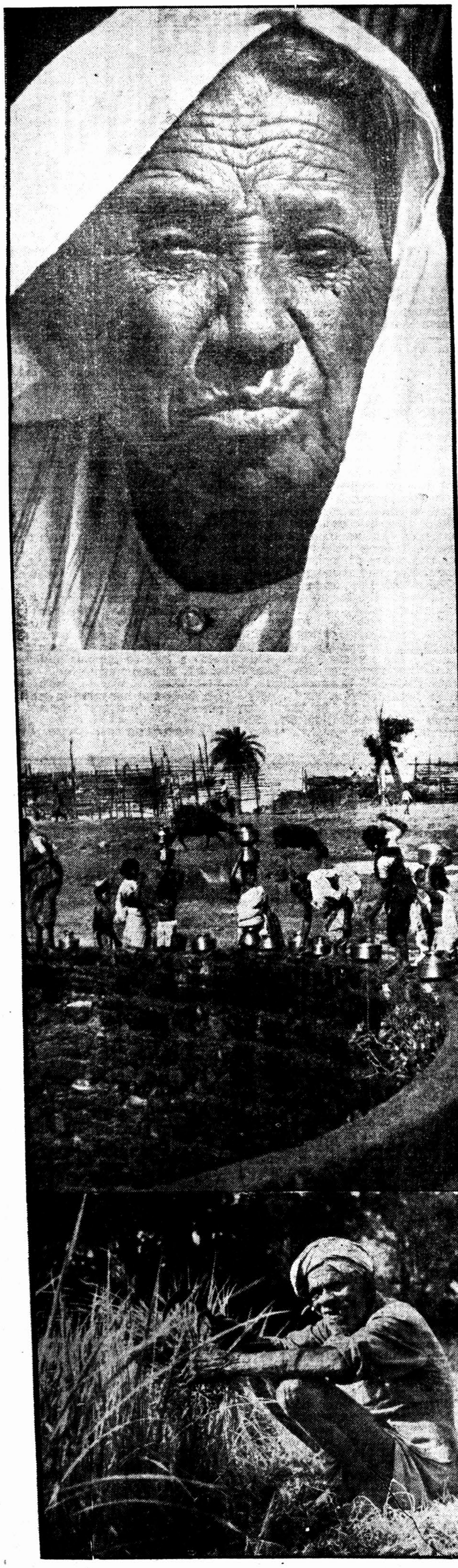
One is sometimes inclined to think (without, of course, any reference to its present exponents) that the sex-war was first invented by the sexually unhappy. Open any of those innumerable books which advise people about marriage and you will come on some such sentence as this: 'A failure to attain mutual satisfaction causes the woman to feel irritation and resentment against the man.' And thus begins that unmistakable emotional tone—the references to legal prostitution and the like. Dr. Summerskill, with a lack of humour and 'nous' which is Parliamentarian writes that 'many a woman prostitutes her body and her mind in order to placate her lord and master': to

(Continued on page 20)

Dr. Edith Summerskill, M.P., writing in 'World Review,' offered a terrible indicement of a man-made world. Graham Greene replies on behalf of the mere male and presents the case for defence.

Are they really so bad as Dr. Summerskill thinks they are?

Are they really domestic dictators as Mr. Greene wants us to believe?



THE DYING WHO NEVER DIE!

By SOCHI ROUTROY

(Translated from Oriya by Harindranath Chattopadhya)

Hunger burns like a bloody heat
Give me a share of food to eat.
Like a beggar I pray from morn to eve
For my share which I have a right to receive.

Do you forget, do you forget
That rice comes out of our toil and sweat?
What! is your heart more hard than stone
That it does not melt when it hears our groan?

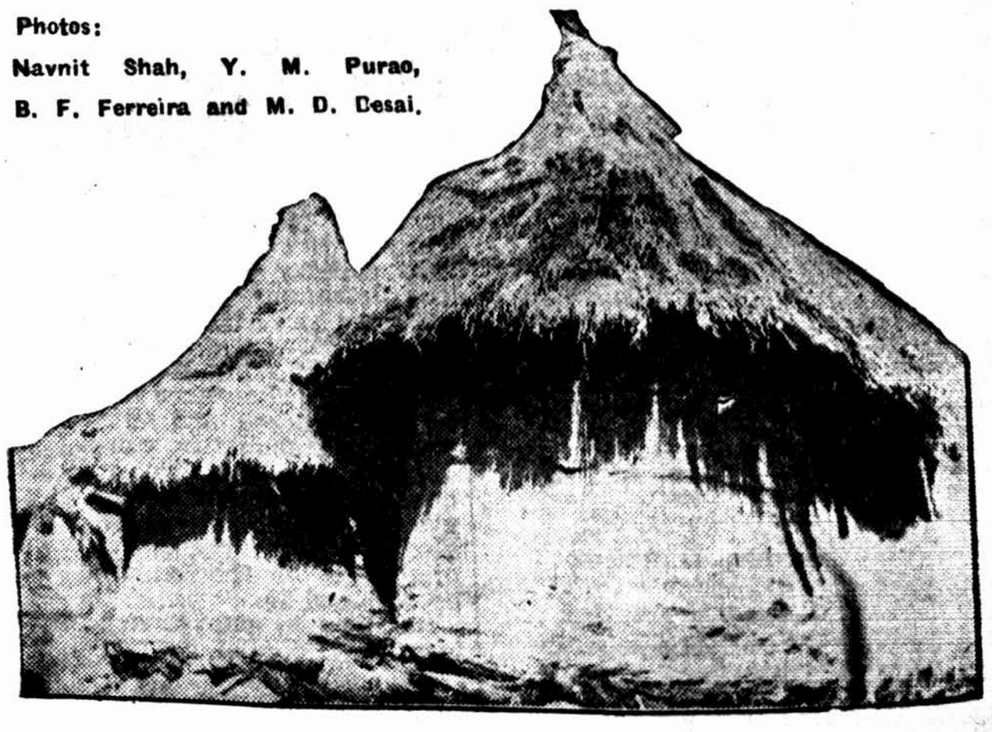
This world is full of plenty and wealth
Stocked and stored and gotten by stealth.
The rich man walks with his head held high
And passes us by, just passes us by,
Us the dying who never die.

Does he forget, does he forget
We water his rice fields with our sweat?
Without respite we toil and toil
We turn and sow and till the soil.
Till our blood runs dry and our weak bones crack
And day-light grows to a glare of black.

Our wants and the wants of our starving sons
Are the handiwork of the wealthy ones.
Whose craft and cunning, whose greed and grab
Have made each of us a tomb-stone slab.

I the poet of labour stand
With pen for weapon held in the hand—
I stand and dream of the day to come
When man shall rise out of martyrdom
Rise in the dawn of freedom when
A new red sun and my poet's pen
Shall sign the charter of Man for Men.

Photos:
Navnit Shah, Y. M. Purao,
B. F. Ferreira and M. D. Desai.



CHIANG OF CHINA

The Modern Maker Of An Ancient Nation

By K. B. Vaidya

Chiang Kai-Shek!

That tower of strength of China and the greatest Soldier-statesman of Asia in modern times.

What is this strength of China? What is this personality? What are his aims and aspirations? Maligned by some as a Dictator; extolled by others as Saviour. Chinese audiences stand up in reverence and fill a theatre with loud applause at the sight of his picture in a news film. Foreigners make compelling and respectful obeissance.

His mere illness causes fluctuations in the Shanghai and other China markets and even now affect Chinese bonds in the London market. Neither a brilliant strategist nor the bravest soldier nor a ruthless Dictator, nor a political genius, China's Chiang cannot be credited with any one of these qualities in perfection.

Unique Position

There are in China greater strategists like General Pai Chungshi or General Chu Teh the Communist Commander. There are braver soldiers like General Tsai Ting-Kai. There are greater politicians or diplomats like Mr. T. V. Soong or Mr. Quo tai-chi, And yet this thin, dreamy, ailing man has remained supreme in China's complicated affairs for over 16 years. Since the Sino-Japanese War which began on September 18, 1931 eleven Cabinets came into power in Japan of which ten fell and gone. But Chiang has been the supreme head of the Chinese nation both before and after the incident and his power and prestige are growing.

He is as much or even more known in the world as Gandhi, and when China's armies had to retreat and to suffer reverses in the face of the Japanese invasion, Chiang's influence increased in inverse proportion to the losses and defeats. Even in his retirement, he wields greater influence than when in office and creates a void which no other leader could fill. He does not know a single foreign tongue and yet is visited by every visitor of note from foreign lands. He has not travelled abroad and yet is conversant almost with every phase of national activity of other countries.

His Secret

His followers adore him, his friends admire and extol him; his enemies fear him and yet inwardly respect him; and those who come to scoff remain to pray. Many tried to oust him from power but were themselves ousted. He has filled almost every important post in the National Government of China from the Presidency of China to the head of the Military Affairs Commission, and even when he is now merely the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, he is the sole power in China whose word is law and whose wish the policy of the State.

What then is this Enigma of China, this unassuming, sober and genial looking soldier who has neither the ruthlessness of a super Dictator, nor the non-violence of Gandhi?

The answer is in the man's aims, mission and work.

Chiang Kai-shek was born in the village of Chikow in the Fenghua District of the Province of Chekiang in 1886. He was apprenticed by his parents as a shop FOKI (lowest class of assistant), but soon got tired of his job and ran away from his place to find a menial's job in the Chekiang Provincial Army. There he learnt to read and write, and started his military training. His later admission into the Paoting Military Academy brought him out as a graduate with honours as a top boy.

Formative Years

He was deputed by the Manchu Emperors to Tokyo Military Staff College as a state scholar in 1906, where again he distinguishes himself in the Military Science by grauating with honours in 1911. While in Japan he joined the revolutionary movement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Founder orf Chinese Republic, who was then organising his future revolution in China wth the help and co-operatin of Japanese friends. Chiang joined the National Assembly but did not participate in the 1911 events in Canton and Hankow which led to the establishment of the Republic in China.

On returning to Shanghai in 1911 he organised a peoples' battalion on modern lines which was later developed into a brigade, and with this, he helped Dr. Sun Yat-sen in ousting Yuan Shih-Kai in 1915 who was then trying to crown himself as Emperor of China instead of remaining as President of the Republic.

For a time, there was a period of inactivity for six or seven years and Chiang often alternately retired to his native place, engaged in business and again into militarv life.

But these years were not spent in vain. The years were given to the most intensive study of China's problems as a true revolutionary would do. His master's (Dr. Sun's) mission was before his eyes. And it is perhaps during these years of pondering over China's destiny that he laid the foundation of his future policy for his country.

Heroic Feat

In 1923, he came to Canton where Dr. Sun Yat-sen had his headquarters. Chiang's first opportunity came here to serve his master and his country. The Governor of Canton, Chen Chung-ming, had ousted Dr. Sun from Canton and had withdrawn to a strong fort at Waichow. Dr. Sun was anxious to beat this recalcitrant follower of his, but all his attempts failed before the walled city of Waichow which is surrounded by water on three sides.

Chiang Kai-Shek volunteered his services, and with an army of 10,000 men trained and disciplined by him, stormed the citadel by swimming his men through marshy waters and drove away the rebel Governor. The deed is one of the bravest in China's history and Chiang lost nearly 9,000 out of his 10,000 men.

His fame and name were established and he became the Chief of Staff of the Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He was soon sent to Moscow to study the Communist organizations and military science from where he returned in 1924 to Canton where he founded the Whampoa Military Academy. This institution, which has trained practically all the officers for China's army in modern military methods, is a standing monument to Chiang's credit. It was in 1923 that Borodin became associated with Chiang.

"Chiang Chung-Ching"

On March 12, 1925 Dr. Sun Yat-sen died and his mantle fell upon his trusted lieutenant, Chiang Kai-shek whom Dr. Sun had named "Chiang Chung-ching" (Chiang, the Central Figure No. 1).

The course of revolution was not moving smooth in North China where the feudal warlords like Wu Pei-fu, Tsang Tso-lin, Tuan Chu-jui and others were continuing in their own methods of misrule and depotism. It became therefore necessary for the revolitionists to chastise them and Chiang was requested to undertake the punitive Northern Expedition. He started on this all-conquering and all-important expedition in August 1926 and before February 1927 established the National Government at Nanking. He rehabilitated the vast territory extending northward and eastward about 1,000 miles each way in the meantime. Later in 1928 he proceeded further north and accounted for General Wu Pei-fu who took shelter in the Japanese concession of Tientsin and Tsang Tso-lin fled to Manchuria where he was later killed in a train smash.

Brief Retirement

Chiang Kai-shek thus succeeded for the first time in eradicating anti-republican elements from the country, and paved the way for the establishment of a true Republic in China.

In 1929, he was elected as the President of the National Government from which position he retired for a time into seclusion on December 16, 1931 to achieve a reconciliation between the Cantonese and Nanking sections of the 'Kuomintang' (National Peoples' Assembly) which is the central Political Party in China like our Indian National Congress. The whole country could thus be united in meeting the Japanese invasion of China which began on September 18, 1931.

But his retirement into seclusion was not his destiny. He was wanted for the National struggle—the only man that could save the country at a critical juncture. His influence, his work, his organizing power were the more brought home to the people by his absence from the political field than when he was on it.

Intensive Preparations

The differences between him and his political colleagues at this stage came over China's policy towards Japan. It appears that while other politicians were for strong action, Chiang was not willing to precipitate war with a major power without full preparations ahead. The revolution had not yet come to stay; the rehabilitation of the country was to be achieved; industries had to be developed; the navy had to be constructed; the army was to be modernised and equipped with the latest weapons; aeroplanes, tanks and ammunitions had to be built up; and thus a general advance in political, economic, military and social structure of China had to be made before throwing a challenge to Japan.

Perhaps—and this is a feeling lurking in some minds—his affiliations in Japan, his association with those Japanese who helped the cause of revolution, and perhaps his desire to avoid war with an Asiatic Power to the last, were also partly responsible for the lack of enthusiasm on the part of Chiang to resist Japan that time and in the years which followed up to 1937. During the course of Sino-Japanese war since September 18, 1931, to July 7, 1937, Chiang's policy was ' to wait and see' but also to prepare for the final onslaught at a future date.

Two Outstanding Events

Two events in the meantime had led to unity in China in 1936. In the month of July of that year, the eternal tangle between the north and south, that is, Nanching and Canton was solved when Field-Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek brought the five southern provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunan, Kwaichow and Szechuan under his sway by quelling a rebellion led by the Kwangtung and Keangsi warlords (Generals Chen Chai-Tong, Li Tsung-Yen and Pai Chung-hsi).

In the month of December following, Chiang was kidnapped by the Chinese Communists at Si-an and before he was released, a promise is said to have been taken from him to stop fighting the Communists and to direct the joint energy towards Japan Anyway after his release the anti-communist war pratically ceased and later when the present Sino-Japanese war broke out the Communists led by Miao Chi-tung and

(Continued on Page 19)

WHY IS 'RADIO HIMALAYA' SILENT?

Germany's Bogus Freedom Stations And How They Operate

By W. A. SINCLAIR

The Voice of the Nazi makes itself heard in some peculiar ways, quite different from open propaganda broadcasts. You could, as a matter of fact, have forecast beforehand what some of these would be before they were actually heard. Thus, we have long ago learned that when the Nazis attack any of their neighbours, they not only attack them with an army and an air force, but they try to split them internally by propaganda by working up any tendency to oppose the Government that may already exist there, and by trying to create new centres of opposition.

"Freedom" Stations

You could, therefore, forecast that when the Nazis attack any country, they would send out from some of their own stations radio programmes which pretend to originate inside the country in question and to be run by "patriots" of that country in opposition to its Government. If many people heard these programmes, and were taken in by them, and believed that they really were run by groups within the country, then the effect on public confidence would be very seriously disturbing

The Nazis have done this, and they have done it on a most extensive scale. They have been able to do it because they have captured so many radio stations in the occupied countries of Europe that they can divert some of them to this special purpose and still have enough transmitters for all their other broadcasts. There is a very long list of these bogus stations.

Before the collapse of France the Nazis used some of their stations to send programmes purporting to originate in France, all spreading defeatist propaganda intended to split the French among themselves. You could have anticipated that the methodical Germans would allocate one station to each of the major sectional interests in France. This they did. There was one station pretending to be in Brittany which preached Breton independence. Similarly there was another pretending to be in Corsica which preached Corsican independence. For Britain the Nazis use four of their stations. The speakers all pretend that they are somewhere in the British Isles. They started running these programmes to Britain at various dates at the beginning of 1940.

Wherever Nazi action is likely to take place, one of these bogus stations duly appears on the air. When the Nazis were about to attack Yugoslavia, two so-called 'Croat Freedom Stations' came on the air. When trouble was brewing in Iraq a station calling itself 'The Voice of the Free Arabs' was heard. When the attack on Russia began a whole crop of bogus stations appeared, one of them claiming to be run by Russian 'patriots' another by the Bolshevik 'Old Guard' in opposition to Stalin. and so forth.

"Radio Himalaya"

There is similarly one Axis station which pretends to originate in India. It calls itself 'Radio Himalaya,' and sends out anti-British propaganda in Hindustani. This station, incidentally, went off the air on July 1, and has not been heard since. Its last broadcast said that the announcer had had a nervous breakdown; apparently they have not been able to find another Hindustani speaker whom they can use.

Similarly, there is a bogus station for Egypt calling itself 'The Free Voice of Egypt '; and there are various others also. The speakers spend much of their time trying to give the impression of being really in the country in question, and this is usually quite artistically done. One of the bogus stations for Britain, which calls itself N.B.B.S., plays a gramophone recording of 'Loch Lomond' at the beginning and of 'God Save the King' at the end of its programmes, and it always speaks of Germany as 'our enemy' On one occasion the announcer tried artistically to confirm the illusion by soulfully warning his listeners not to pay attention to German broadcasts in English. These broadcast, he said, 'may often be very plausible, but they work solely for the benefit of Germany without regard to the welfare of the British people. We, on the other hand, are concerned only with Britain's interests. We advocate the immediate conclusion of peace with Germany.' And so on.

Clever, Aren't They?

These Nazi broadcasts continually try, by various deft little touches, to make it appear that that their station is small, almost amateur one, working under great difficulties, and in constant fear of detection by the police. On one occasion, for instance, the N.B.B.S. said, 'We do not pretend to have the resources of the B.B.C. We are proud of what our tiny transmitter has been able to accomplish. On another occasion, their announcer turned a programme breakdown to quite good use by saying this: 'The breakdown simply could not to be helped. We work in confined circumstances in constant danger of being raided, and so accidents will happen. This provides evidence that we are not the Nazi spokesmen the Government propagandists try to pretend we are. If the wealth of Dr. Goebbels were behind us we should have a much more efficient transmitting set than we have, and this breakdown would never have occurred.' So he said; but as a matter of fact the reception of that particular station shows that it has all the strength of the normal full-size commercial station, and it could not possibly be a secret station hiding from the police.

'Mr. Clifford Yates'

Sometimes the touches of 'artistic verisimilitude' are quite ingenious. During the heavy German raids on this country in September last year, and in May of this year, this bogus station, N.B.B.S., gave pathetic accounts of the troubles of its staff who had been inconvenienced and even injured by the bombing. About two months ago they started a new and picturesque development. They began to give graphic descriptions of their adventures in evading detection by the B.B.C. They invented a 'Mr. Clifford Yates' about three months ago, and they broadcast, 'You will remember how Mr. Clifford Yates of the B.B.C. was given the whole-time job of tracking down and silencing this station, with fourteen detector vans to help him in his work...We have kept on the track of the vans for some time. One we were able to capture and an examination of the apparatus it contained proved very helpful to us'. The adventures of this imaginary Mr. Clifford Yates became quite entertaining. New episodes of the story were broadcast from time to time, in which the broadcasters always escaped at the last moment, one jump ahead of Mr Clifford Yates and his fourteen detector vans. I am sorry to say that the imaginary Mr. Clifford Yates later disappeared.

Just Re-hash

As you can see, the men who run this station are ingenious, and have something of the skill of a novelist. It is on the simpler things that they slip up. For instance, when Britain changed to Summer Time on May 4, all the four stations alleged to be operating inside Britain methodically carried on their broadcasts according to German time for some days. A similar misadventure befell the bogus station calling itself 'The Free Voice of Egypt'. Winter Time was reintroduced in Egypt on September 16, but the 'Free Voice of Egypt' does not seem to have noticed that the clocks had been altered in the country from which it says it broadcasts, and in which it says it is 'chased by the British authorities'.

Just as we could forecast that the Nazis would divert some of their transmitters to sending such bogus programmes, so we could forecast fairly exactly the sort of things these programmes would say. We could anticipate that the propaganda sent out by them would be entirely disruptive in character. It is. It consists in saying anything at all, lies and part-lies, which might cause disturbance and worry inside the country in question, or might impede its war effort in any way.

It is clear from a study of the output of these stations that they are designed to fit in with whatever general propaganda campaign Dr. Goebbels happens to be running at the time. Sometimes the parallelism between the recognised Nazi stations and the bogus stations is only in general trends. For instance, a year ago when Bremen and Hamburg in their talks in English were trying to create disorder in Britain by threatening an immediate invasion, the bogus stations adopted what the Nazis thought would be the manner of disaffected Englishmen. They urged their listeners to draw their money from the banks, to leave their homes and jobs, and get on the first train, and rush into the country—in fact to do everything that would cause disturbance and dislocation.

Sometimes, however, when the Nazis' originality runs low, the programmes of the bogus stations are merely a re-hash, with very minor alterations, of talks which are also broadcast from the other German stations. One extreme instance of this occurred on September 26, when the bogus station N.B.B.S. gave what was an almost complete word for word translation into English of what the official German News Agency said, some hours 'before' anyone in this country could have known what the Official German News Agency was to say

Four For Britain

There are four of these bogus stations directed at Britain One of them appears to be intended to appeal to all possible varieties of discontent in all possible sections of the population. Its general theme is that everything would be better under Hitler; therefore the British should get rid of Churchill and negotiate a peace. The other three bogus stations are allocated to definitely sectional interests, to what the Nazis appear to imagine are possible centres of opposition to the Government. One of these stations is directed to the English unskilled worker. This, incidentally, shows the somewhat odd notion the Nazis have of the English unskilled worker, for there is no attempt at reasoned argument in the talks, and the language used is almost incredibly foul-mouthed—Certainly unquotably foul-mouthed.

The methodical Nazis have also another bogus station, specially for the Scottish unskilled worker. It may interest Scotsmen to hear how the programmes of these two differ. From what I have heard of them, the intellectual level of these talks is considerably higher, but the language (I regret to say, speaking as a Scot) is considerably fouler.

The fourth of these bogus stations calls itself 'The Christian Peace Movement'. In Great Britain the Pacifist is allowed to have his way; therefore the methodical Nazis try to create as many pacifists as possible in Britain.

These bogus stations are at the present moment industriously broadcasting all over Europe. It seems to me very probable, on the analogy of past experience, that the Nazis will at some time set up one or more bogus stations for the United States on the same lines.

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Reynolds And English Cultural Tradition

Expensive Art Book Published In Spite Of The War

Recently a new book has been issued dealing with the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds the eighteenth century portrait painter, Mr. Steegman points out that the publication of such a book at this time is an achievement.

At a time when men are devoting all their energies to the gigantic effort of the war, it might be thought that the things of the mind would be pushed so far into the background as to fade out almost entirely. Fortunately this has not happened and there is little likelihood that it will. The pursuit of learning for its own sake still continues undeterred, if sometimes rather inconvenienced, by war-time conditions.

CENTRE OF CULTURE

The London Library, in the damaged St. James's Square, still serves students and scholars all over the country. Nearly all the learned societies continue to hold their periodical meetings. They did so through the winter of 1940/41 with its intense and continued bombing of London; and still archaeologists, astronomers, antiquarians, lawyers, doctors and historians continue quietly and gravely to meet and to advance a little further their respective fields of knowledge. Although many of the great museums and picture-galleries are closed and their contents stored safely away, their governing bodies meet regularly and continue steadily to add to their possessions.

The publishers of scholarly books have a difficult task in these days of paper-restriction; but nevertheless they consider it their duty to allocate a large proportion of their quota to books which cannot be expected to bring them much profit, but which add something to our store of knowledge.

TIMELY PUBLICATION

A very good example has been the publication of a large and important book on England's greatest painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is an expensive book, because it contains 350 pictures; even before the war there were few people who would spend £2 on a book, and with war taxation there must be even fewer to-day. Yet the publishers have produced this volume because they consider that the constructive value of a piece of solid scholarship will outlast the destructive forces of war.

Reynolds was born in 1723 in Devonshire, in the West of England. He was of the educated middle-class, of a family which produced ecclesiastics and university professors. Young Joshua adopted what was then the trade of "face-painting," went to Rome and Venice to study the Masters, and by 1755 had set up on his own in London.

From the beginning he formed two ambitions, and he pursued them steadily throughout his life. One was to elevate the traditional English "face-painting" business on to a higher plane, so that it could be compared with the great art of Europe; the other was to establish the principles of criticism by which English painters could thus elevate themselves. He achieved the first ambition by the example of his own stately and magnificent portraits, and the other by his scholarly and inspiring writings.

GREAT INFLUENCE

By the time of Reynolds' death in 1792 the English School was established in European art, and he himself was the acknowledged head of it. He was the first President of the Royal Academy (whose 172nd annual exhibition was recently held in London) and at his death he was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

There have been greater painters than Reynolds, but few whose influence was so great on the culture of his own country and on that of Europe. Like his great contemporaries and friends, Dr. Samuel Johnson and Edmund Burke, Reynolds has the characteristic faculty of ranging calmly and serenely with an open and liberal mind, over the whole field, of taking what seemed most significant from the past and grafting his own achievement on to it.

When we are reminded of Reynolds, the most pre-eminent figure in European art of the 18th Century, we are reminded of these qualities which he did so much to form. And that, at a time when very different qualities are conspicuous in Europe, is a lesson worth remembering. They will be very necessary when the war is over and we can set about repairing the moral damage which so nearly wrecked the world.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HOW TO PREVENT RIOTS

PSYCHOTHERAPY OF INDIAN RIOTS BY N. BANERJEE, M.A. (The Viswa Banee Grantha Bithee, Calcutta). Price Re. 1 (Inland), 1sh. 5d. (Foreign), Pp. 79.

At a time when the communal canker seems to be eating into the vitals of the body politic, a perusal of the handbook under review is both enlightening and heartening. The author subjects the problem of riots to a sober scrutiny and finds its causes to be partly political, and partly economic. Indian society to-day has not, according to the author, settled down to the environment in which it finds itself. The old order has changed; religion is no longer the pivot it once was; villages have ceased to be so many self-contained units. India is passing through a transition period. "Modern life is characterised by a multiplicity of wants." On the other hand, the individual finds himself denied the barest necessities of life, the rudiments of learning, his social heritage and is facing hunger, poverty and humiliation. If the people suffer from a plight such as this, they resort to violent methods for redressing their grievances, and this we call riots.

The author then proceeds to show their effects and their remedies. Happily the situation has not so deteriorated as to render all solutions fruitless. A proper understanding of the malignant economic, social and physical consequences of communal disturbances at home and the unfavourable impression they create abroad would act as a strong deterrent. The situation can, says the author, be retrieved if there is a reformation of human nature and a recasting of the existing politico-economic system. The former is to be achieved through education, which should be de-officialised and made optimistic—not entirely secular, nor academic; the latter part—that dealing with the economic adjustment—will be the duty of the individual or the State. The economic situation in the country will be improved by a vigorous agricultural policy.

The author also touches upon the present political deadlock in the country and offers some suggestions towards its solution. "Let us," he says, "pledge ourselves to offer to the British Exchequer an annual rental or royalty as premium to insure our freedom within the British Commonwealth of Nations. I do not call this dispensation, (he adds) "Dominion Status". . . He looks upon federation, though not that framed under the 1935 Act, as a better type of Government. "Under federation alone, can India, in common with the rest of the world, expect fulfilment of her apparently contradictory aspirations, viz., local patriotism and membership of the society of nations."

The brochure opens a new vista wherein the civic-minded will find a wide field for the performance of their duties towards their brethren, and thus remove an obstacle from the path of United India.

N. H. P.

POET OF THE MAN IN THE STREET

TENNYSON IN THE PENGUIN POETS, Pp. 188, price 6d.

The present Age of Interrogation has assailed even the most dearly and religiously cherished beliefs of our forbears. The idols of yesterday we find to-day dragged down from their high pedestals and smashed. Literary heroes, too, have been subjected to a process of debunking which only the truly great have survived. Tennyson is one of them. An inexpensive anthology of his verse will, therefore, be widely welcomed

The compiler has succeeded in collecting in a small compass the best part of the poet's work. Moreover, so judicious and varied is the selection that it shows all the facts of his many-sided genius. Here is fare, indeed, to satisfy the most diverse tastes. The handy volume has a valuable introduction, is nicely got up, and accurately printed.

Life Insurance In India

Life Assurance through Peace and War by S. Ramachar, Price Six annas. (2) Convincing Replies to Objections Raised by Life Insurance Prospects, By H. S. Gaind, A. C. I. I. (Lond.) published by the Author, at Arya Nagar, Lucknow price 8 annas.

It is admitted on all hands that Life Insurance is the practical device by which civilised man protects himself against contingencies of life. In India, Life Insurance is in its infancy although it first made its appearance in 1871. The Indian Insurance Act of 1938 designed to improve the working and stability of companies operating in this country should have given great impetus to life insurance but the war seems to be checking its growth in this country. Mr. S. Ramachar has, therefore, done a signal service to the public by the timely publication of an interesting pamphlet on "Life Assurance through Peace and War" which describes in detail the benefit of life insurance. The book deserves to be read by all those interested in life insurance.

Mr. Gaind's booklet giving valuable tips to Agents for procuring new business will be of great assistance to those entering the Insurance World. They will do well to master the various arguments in support of buying a life policy. Every Agent will do well to possess a copy of this interesting booklet

V. R. B.

Light For India's Villages

New Lamp Invented By Bombay Engineer Uses Vegetable Oil

A portable, storm, shock and rain-proof, neatly finished, little lantern capable of successfully burning all kinds of pure vegetable oils, has been patented by a Bombay engineer.

The lamp which is meant as a substitute for the clay 'Diva' or the crude, smoky, kerosene flicker opens out possibilities of an almost revolutionary nature in the life and economy of rural India. The lamp spells the doom of the long story of dirt and grime, of smoke and foul smell involved in the dim, semi-illumination of the village household.

The lamp has been given the pretty name of "Nur-E-Imdad" by its inventor and patentee, Mr. Zafar Ahmed, assistant mechanical superintendent, Bombay Port Trust.

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay has got some 500 of these lamps made and sent them to two rural welfare centres at Nasik and Belgaum.

The 'Nur-E-Imdad' is sufficiently simple to be made by a village tinsmith. Firstly there is a base of wood or metal which has under it a clamp for holding a match box. On the base is placed an ordinary glass tumbler which serves the dual purpose of an oil container and a globe. Inside this tumbler of oil is a metal float carrying a snout or a tube for a wick. The float has running from under it a bent wire which can be used for lifting the float. Set on the tumbler is a chimney hood which has enough holes for a liberal and continuous supply of air, but so arranged that the holes are screened against the force or blast of a sudden or strong gust of wind. Over the chimney is a cover fitted with a wooden knob. The lamp has also a handle like an ordinary lantern.

WICK-BEARING FLOAT.

The chief point of departure of this lamp from the kerosene oil hurricane lantern is the use of the wick-carrying float, which makes possible the use of any vegetable oil instead of kerosene. It is common knowledge that the wick-flame keeps burning by means of the oil which is brought to the flame-end by what is known as capillary action. Due to the greater viscosity of vegetable oil effective capillary action is not possible except when the length of wick between the oil surface and the flame-end is very small

The lamp has made this possible by the introduction of the wick-bearing float. Since this device keeps floating on the oil contained in the glass, coming down and going up with the level of the oil the distance between the flame-end and oil surface is kept constant. Also the metal float con-

(Continued on page 19)

GREAT BARGAINS

Studies in Indian Painting: A survey from the earliest times by N. C. Mehta. Illustrated by gorgeous plates in colours and half-tone. Rs. 56 at Rs 28/-. *The Splendour That Was 'Ind:* A Bird's-eye-view of Indian Culture and Civilisation from the earliest times by Prof. K. T. Shah. Foreword by the Marquess of Zetland, with 11 plates in colours, 324 monochrome illustrations, Rs. 30 at Rs 20. *Panoramic India.* Magnificent Bird's-eye-view Photographs of Natural Beauty Spots, Monuments, Temples, Mosques, Tombs, Waterfalls, Lakes, Rivers, etc. Photographs by W R. Wallace (size 18" x 13") Rs 10 at Rs. 5. *Through India with A Camera.* Album of 100 Charming Photographs. Rs 4 at Rs 2

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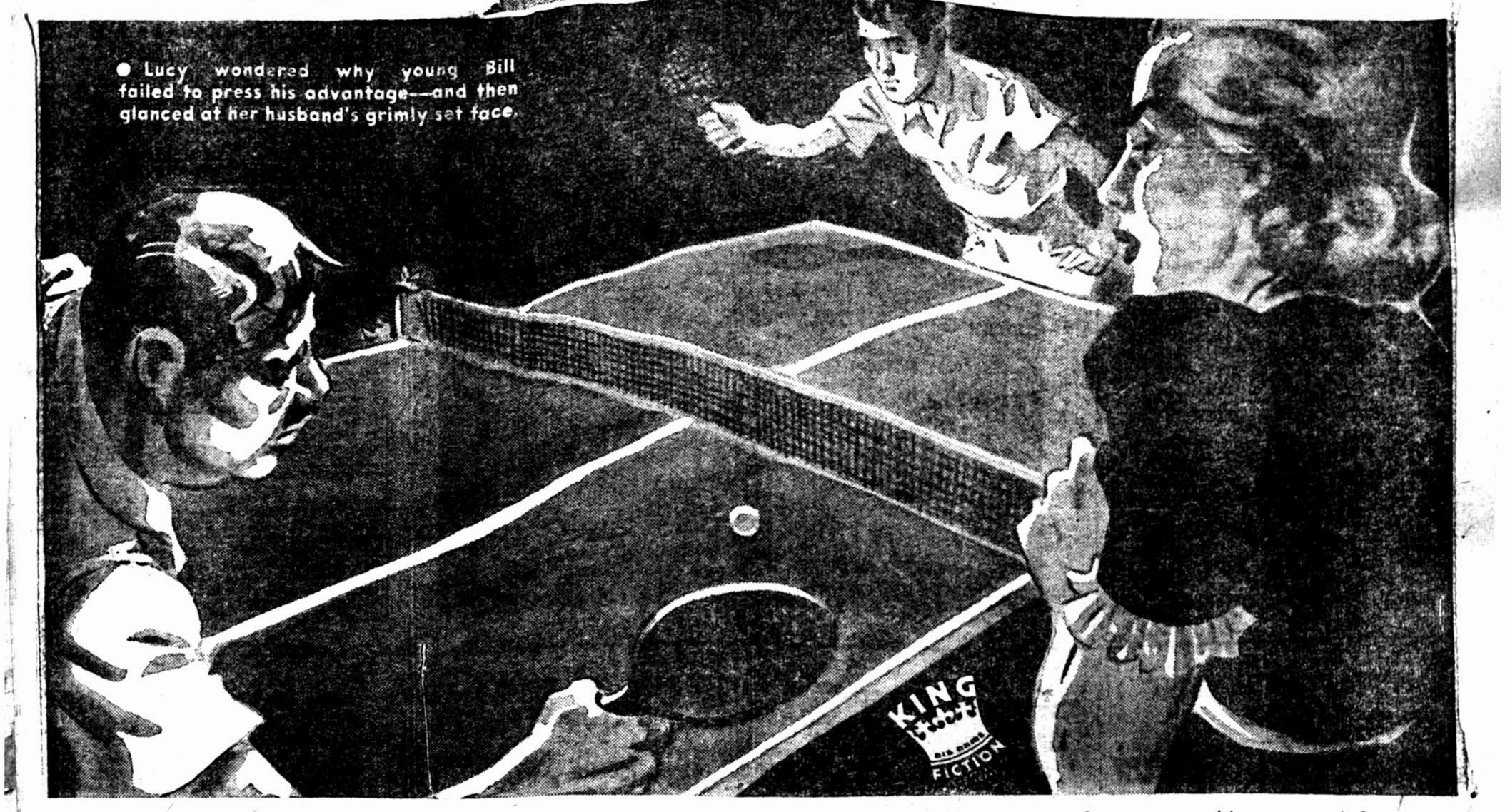
GOOD LOSER

By C. S. MONTAYNE

ILLUSTRATION BY DON BENDER.



● Lucy wondered why young Bill failed to press his advantage—and then glanced at her husband's grimly set face.

Young Bill learns something about the "victory and spoils" system in this different short short story

LUCY AMES could always tell when her husband drove in by the childrens' uproarious welcome. They were crowding down to the garage now—Bill Junior, Calvin, Cynthia, Paula and Roger, aged 8. Lucy heard their shrill, excited cries and, after a minute, Bill's hearty, roaring laugh. She smiled a little, faintly, as she went to the window and drew the curtain aside.

Why, she wondered, did children always adore their fathers? Perhaps it was because fathers were not home all day, telling them to do this, not to do that. Or because they were something of a novelty, who came home from week trips, with intriguing gifts. Her smile faded as she let the curtain drop.

This father, Lucy reflected with a sigh, was a strange mixture of bluff good nature, generosity and egotism. Bill was a king in his own home—a fat, rollicking monarch whose reign had never been disputed. And there, Lucy decided, was the trouble.

The children humored him. They purposely indulged his desire to win at whatever games they played, because they seemed to instinctively know how much it meant to him. They fed his vanity, took a delight in keeping his laughter quick and ready. Lucy's face shadowed. She wondered why such a trivial matter as Bill's winning children's games should annoy her. But it did—it had from the first—that day last Summer when she had seen Calvin deliberatelly throw a handicap tennis match so his father could win.

"Dinner ready?"

They streamed in, Bill in the van, the children following. He caught Lucy by the elbows, and raised her for a kiss.

At the table there was a great clatter of crockery, voices. Bill telling about his trip, the children like trained stooges giving him leading questions. Bill, Junior, looked down the table at his father.

"How about the family ping-pong tournament finals, dad? Play them off tonight?"

Lucy saw her husband's nod. "Sure, any time—but we'd better make it tomorrow. I've got a report to write after dinner." He added, amused: "Think you can beat me?"

"I've been practicing all week at the 'Y'," young Bill told him.

In the dark, long after the others were asleep, Lucy thought about the family tournament. For a long time Bill Junior had wanted a bicycle to cover the rounds he made after school in search of magazine subscriptions. Dreamily, Lucy decided that if he won the tournament—if he beat his father—she would get it for him.

Again she wondered at herself, at her annoyance. Such a small, harmless conceit, this desire to win on big Bill's part. Why should she want to have him defeated? It was silly. And yet—

They assembled in the play room the next night. Calvin made a log fire and Cynthia arranged the chairs. Paula was umpire and, cross-legged, graced the top of the radio table. Her expression was serious as if with the heavy responsibility of her role. Lucy, her arm about Roger, who had been allowed to stay up an extra hour for the momentous struggle, sat on the corner divan—watching.

It was brilliant table tennis. Hard fought, clean, clever.

Twice Bill Junior seemed to have his father beaten. Twice his aggressive defensive appeared to bewilder Bill. Lucy noticed that her husband's smile had faded—how grim his face was. And then, at each psychological moment, he rallied and evened the score. Why, Lucy asked herself, did Junior's flashy, pressing play weaken? Why didn't he drive his advantage home when he had the game and set practically won?

The heavy, significant silence broken only by the click of the bouncing celluloid ball and the gallery's strained, anxious breathing ended in a scream of sudden joy.

"Game and set!" Bill threw down the rubber-faced paddle and let out a shout of laughter.

The children swarmed enthusiastically over him. This, Lucy knew, was her husband's usual moment. Her smile was small and cryptic when she began rounding up her brood, sending them off to bed. Bill shook hands with his oldest son and switched the lights off.

"Guess the champ can't be beaten," young Bill said huskily.

Later, Lucy went from room to room making sure windows were not open too wide, that blankets were over small, hunched shoulders, doors properly closed. The dark lay thick in the room Bill Junior shared with Calvin. She heard someone move when she went in on quiet feet.

"That you, mother?"

She sat down on the edge of the bed. Her son's hand slipped into hers.

"A good game, Bill." She squeezed his fingers before she released them. "Well played. I'm sorry you didn't win."

He drew a deep, long breath. "So'm I. Pop's tough. Got to be awful good to take him."

"I suppose so." Her voice was low, flat. "Goodnight, dear."

After she quietly closed the door and her footsteps dwindled down the hall, Bill Junior raised himself on one arm.

"Awake, Stinky?"

The springs in Calvin's bed twanged as he turned over. "Yeah, why?"

Bill Junior chuckled. "Got some news for you. It's a secret for the time being, but I'll let you in on it if you keep your mouth shut."

"I won't say a word," Calvin promised. "What is it?"

"Last night Dad told me he's getting me a brand new bike the first of the month!" Young Bill's whisper was excitedly vibrant. "I ought to double up on the subscriptions soon as I get it. Pretty swell, eh?"

The Right Time to Be Born

SINCE the kindergarten days of civilization, astrologers have tried to attach significance to birth "under the sign of" a particular star. Science can prove to you now that it is much more important to be born in the right month.

Good health, mentality, longevity, business success and even artistic genius are definitely influenced by the individual's season of birth, it is established by exhaustive researches that are the life work of Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University. These studies indicate that the most favorable time of the year for a child to be born is late Winter and early Spring. That is, about now.

Since his earliest beginnings, Man has been endowed with deep-seated hereditary mechanisms whereby his comfort, physical condition, mental activity and reproduction all vary with every change in weather or climate. For eons, children born in Spring, at the heighth of the "animal rhythm", had the best chance to survive. Today, children arriving in other months also survive, thanks to advance of civilization, but the primitive "animal rhythm" still remains an inherited force to some extent and climatical factors have as much effect as ever.

WHEN DEFEAT PAYS DIVIDENDS!

WAR AT INDIA'S DOOR

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

FEBRUARY, 20.

It needed no military spokesman of the Government of India to tell us that "War is now definitely at India's door". He who runs may read this grim writing on the wall.

But it is good all the same that circumstances have now compelled the high-ups at Delhi to make such an admission It is good for them and it will be good for the Indian people. Who could have imagined three years or even six months ago that the Commander-in-Chief in India would rise in the Council of State and solemnly state:—

"We must be prepared for attacks on our shipping on the seas; and we must be prepared for attacks on this land of India from the air and by bombardment from the sea, and we may even have to face the possibility of a landing."

The whirligig of time, indeed, brings on strange revenges. I can only repeat it is good for them and good for us. It marks the end of an epoch.

The above reflections may not sound purely objective as has been the aim of the writer since he began this column. But the outstanding outcome of the events of the last eleven weeks culminating in the fall of Singapore is that Mars now stands right on our door-steps as on that of Australia. The latter country has already received its baptism of fire in the sustained attack on Port Darwin. The flames of war have not yet actually singed our shores but the sinking last month of the two ships in the Bay of Bengal has already revealed to us the sanguinary shape of things to come.

Bolt From Blue

It is a dramatic, almost a cataclysmic denouement of two and a half years of hostilities. It has come to most of us in India as a bolt from the blue. It has even bewildered the British people who have had a long time to inure themselves to the changing fortunes of war and made many of them with stakes in the East frankly funky. February 1942 has been compared favourably and unfavouraoly to June 1940, according to the predilections of the commentator. I counted myself among the latter group as far as the Far East is concerned, though I still maintain an unshakable faith in the ultimate triumph of the democracies—a faith which is not rooted in sentiment or in wishful thinking but in the elements of arithmetic.

The leap-frog game of the Japanese "circus" must come to a dead end in due time, when the A B C D Powers have succeeded in building and marshalling in the Pacific their gigantic resources. But with base after base slipping away from under their feet, that much-hoped-for consummation begins to recede in the distant background. The "circus" now looms large like a Frankenstein and its menace spreads from Canberra to Calcutta. The early cocksureness of messages from London and Washington has evaporated like dew under the scorching rays of the rising sun and everywhere anxiety is undisguised.

An index of this was provided by the storm raised in Britain over the composition of the War Cabinet. Demands for a radical change therein have been persistently made for a long time now and as persistently refused by the Prime Minister, who succeeded in gaining a blanket vote of confidence in his colleagues barely three weeks ago. But the fall of Singapore and the no less disastrous escape of the three German warships from Brest have speedily compelled Mr. Churchill to bow his neck to the storm.

Actions, Not Words

The inclusion of Sir Stafford Cripps and the exit of Lord Beaverbrook are the highlights of the reshuffle, out of which Mr. Churchill emerges with an extra cubit to his stature in the eyes of all thinking men. But this very episode brings out in sharp relief the distance we have travelled between June 1940 and February 1942. Then Mr. Churchill stood like the trumpet voice of Britain silencing all petty clamours and controversies. His call for toil and sweat, blood and tears was responded to in an overwhelming measure. Even now it is realised that there is nobody to take his place but there is an unmistakable spirit of criticism, an insistent demand that Mr. Churchill should bid good-bye to the Old Munich Guard that surrounded him. Then his word was sufficient; to-day the public naturally expects action. It could swallow Dunkirk but Singapore sticks in its gullet.

In the United States, too, there is a talk of reorganising the High Command. This is an indication that there, too, considerable disquiet exists over the developments in the Pacific. The fatal complacency of British brass-hats about which American critics were so caustic in 1940 seems to have found a carbon copy in America, too, and the American nation will take some time yet to recover from the dazing shock of Pearl Harbour and Oahu.

Till then both Britain and the United States must remain on the defensive. This is understandable but the tragedy is that, except in the Philippines, they have nowhere been able to defend any position for any length of time. As Dr. Van Mook, the Lt. Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, remarked "The policy of constantly retiring to prepared position could lead to a position in which the Allies might lose the war." Unfortunately the position has already become so critical that there is little prospect of any concerted Allied offensive materialising in the near future.

Non-stop Trapeze Turn

Meanwhile, the outlook appears utterly dismal. The massive potential strength of the democratic Powers gives cold comfort to the innocent victims of Japanese aggression. The Japanese Blitzkrieg is in some respects even more sensational than its German prototype. The latter made a tiger spring, smashed its victim with one fell blow and stopped for rest and recuperation. But the Japs are pole-vaulting from island to island with scarcely a pause for breath. Mr. Churchill was right. Their performance does remind one of a non-stop trapeze turn in the circus ring. And those congnoscenti who were assuring us all those years that Tokyo has not more than 2,000 first line planes—and those, too, of indifferent quality!—must be feeling very foolish to-day, indeed.

It is rather surprising that after occupying Palenbang in Sumatra, the Japs have staged a heavy air attack upon Port Darwin, instead of dealing with Java, which remains the last and only nodal point of the Allied defence in the Pacific. It hardly seems likely that a full-scale invasion of Australia is contemplated at this stage, though that continent does occupy an important niche in the Honourable New Order of Nippon. The immediate aim seems to me to scare and pin down the already rattled Aussies to their own motherland and thus weaken the defences of Java. It must be noted nevertheless that Australia is being spoken of as the eventual leaping board of the Allied counter-offensive and the successes that he has already scored may encourage General Tojo to deliver a swift and timely blow to this stronghold.

Epitaph On Burma Road?

In Burma, too, the Japs have made an alarming advance during the last week and the danger is now very grave. It was believed that the British forces would be at last able to stabilise their front on the Salween line but there has been a gradual deterioration and to-day the talk is of holding the wrong side of the Sittang river! And we are still hearing the pessimistic wail that the situation may get still worse before the tide turns.

In fact it appears that serious apprehensions are being entertained in high quarters whether the Japanese progress in Burma can be checked at all in time. Read between the lines of the following cryptic message from Chungking:

"Concrete measures were decided upon for the transportation of supplies direct from India to China, the capacity of which will exceed those taken along the Burma Road. The use of Rangoon as a port of entry has therefore been abandoned and its approaches have been mined."

To me it appears as only an epitaph on the Burma Road, unless Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has some surprise packet up his sleeve. The report that Chinese troops are advancing into Thailand remains so far unconfirmed.

In Libya Rommel is reported to be back-pedalling and in Russia Generalissimo Adolf Hitler is doing ditto in spite of his frantic attempts to stop the rot. The action of the former is, however, voluntary and therefore dictated by strategy, while the latter is carefully nursing his Wehrmacht for his great offensive and biding his time till the end of winter.

Where will his fancy turn to in the Spring?

ROMMEL TRYING TO CORNER BRITISH FORCES IN LIBYA?

Japs Extend Offensive To Timor & Bali, Says "Annalist"

LONDON, Feb. 20.

"Annalist" in his military commentary says:—

Apart from a minor skirmish between patrols there has been no further development in Libya, and it looks as though General Rommel proposed to concentrate on the accumulation of bigger supplies before relaunching his expected offensive.

There are indications that the Italian troops on his right wing in recent advance did not fulfil General Rommel's expectations, but it conceivably might have been part of a 'Ruse De Gerre' to draw British mobile forces into an unfavourable position. So the situation for the time being is what it has been for the last three weeks.

TIMOR AND BALI OFFENSIVE

In the Far East the Japanese have extended their offensive to Timor and Bali They appear to be meeting stiff resistance at Bali and the absence of information does not necessarily mean they have had a walk over in Dutch Timor.

The invasion of Portuguese territory had been anticipated for some time. It is obvious that Japan would show no more respect for neutral rights than her partners have done when their interests were involved.

In Burma last news spoke of heavy fighting on the Bilin River where the British have maintained their positions after throwing back an enemy group that had crossed the stream. British aircraft have been active, bombing enemy transport and concentrations.

RUSSIANS PILING UP SUCCESSES

On the Eastern Front the Russian offensive continues with unabated fury all along the line. It would appear as though the Soviet forces were determined to achieve some spectacular successes for their Red Army celebration on Monday

The intensity of the Russian drive is revealed by German communiques which admit breaches in their lines at more than one sector although it is claimed that the situation was afterwards restored by counter attacks.

Information has reached London, according to the 'Die Zeitung' published here that there has been practically a breakdown of German hygienic and sanitary services on the Eastern Front.

This has led to serious conflict between political and military authorities and the head of the military medical service. General Dr. Wold is stated to have been placed under police supervision. Dr. Wold had demanded employment of Jewish medical men in view of the urgency of the need for experienced practitioners.

The two main troubles are typhus and frostbite and although the former disease is claiming thousands of victims, it is believed that when the thaw sets in the danger of infection will be greatly intensified.

A large number of German soldiers are reported to have perished as the result of carbon monoxide poisoning owing to lack of ventilation in their shelters ad dugouts and the use of a fuel of poor quality in stoves which the men were too tired to fend with sufficient care

Malnutrition, lack of soap and absence of medical care have also been responsible for a tremendous increase in the cases of consumption, scarlet fever, dysentery and numerous skin diseases.—Reuter

Defy Convention, Take Up Unwomanly Jobs

SYDNEY, Feb. 21.

The former Prime Minister Mr. Menzies on Friday night broadcast an appeal to women to defy "convention or custom" by taking on even "unwomanly" jobs if the men could thus be released for the fighting services.

He emphasised Australia's shortage of manpower, declaring that there should be no barrier to the employment of women in any task necessary to the war effort.—Reuter.

1690 Alerts In Malta Since War Began

MALTA, Feb. 20.

A communique states there were seven alerts in Malta on Friday.

On one occasion bombs were dropped killing one person and seriously injuring few.

The enemy were engaged by fighters and anti-aircraft artillery. Details of the fifth and sixth raids are not yet available The seventh raid is still in progress.

During February, Malta has already had 260 alerts and 1,690 since the beginning of the war.—Reuter

WAR DEFENCE LEAGUE STARTED IN POONA

Military Sepoy Gets 4 Months For Rash Driving

POONA Feb. 18.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the last meeting of the M. P.C.C., the Poona City Congress Committee has appointed a sub-committee to organise a Civil Defence League i. e. Nagarik Sanrakshan Mandal. The workers of this Mandal are the responsible Congressmen. They are seeking every possible co-operation with the A. R. P. officers from the citizens.

Last evening they had a mass meeting before the Congress House, where Mr. Balasahib Khajagiwala, Mr. Balasahib Naik, a Municipal councillor addressed the public, explaining them how to save their lives from the possible air raid.

This was for the first time that such a large gathering attended an A. R. P. lecture. It is believed that this only happened when the Congress Bodies began to take part in the work similar to that of A. R. P.

A military sepoy named Priyaswami Pawadya, from Motor-drivers' Training Corps, was convicted on a charge of rash and negligent driving and sentenced to suffer four months' R. I. by Mr. S. G. Deshpande Additional City Magistrate, Poona.

It was proved before the Court that the accused, on June 3 1941, was driving a military lorry on Kondhwa road near Wanori.

While taking a turn he knocked down one Genu Satwa Kadam, who died after some time. It was also charged that the accused did not take any notice of the man knocked by his car, and did not also inform the police about the accident. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges.

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Sir James Taylor is reappointed the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for a further term of five years with effect from July 1, 1942, it is officially announced

The goods, namely, defence supplies for the Chinese Government will be exempted from customs duty, it is announced

The Indian income-tax (double taxation relief) (Indian States), (Ceylon), (Aden) (Dominions) rules are gazetted.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Bengali match for handsome educated Basu Kayestha girl: res. upper India. Box 15804, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Service opportunities:—Apply with two annas postage for Admission Rules: Principal, Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (15766)

Wanted: — Experienced person knowing Import and Marketing of Eggs. State previous experience and minimum salary acceptable. Box No. 15807, "Bombay Chronicle."

245. ASTROLOGER

Know your Future, Whole Life Reading date to date with full explanation of Horoscope Rs. 5|- Send birth-date, time with Postal Order. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (15697)

MISCELLANEOUS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Delhi. (15719)

CONDITION OF INDIANS IN BURMA

MADRAS, Feb. 20

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Government of India, Commerce Department and to leaders of the various parties in the Central Assembly about the conditions of Indians in Rangoon and elsewhere in Burma, the business conditions obtaining there and the difficulties of principals in India to get into touch with their agents in Burma. The Government have been requested to take prompt measures for the protection of people and their property and to postpone Kist collection and stay income-tax proceedings. —A P

COMFORTS FOR CEYLONESE REFUGEES IN CITY

Mr. V.S.C. Singham, President Ceylon Association of India, writes: "I will be pleased to receive interview and arrange comfort for the Ceylonese evacuees from Singapore or any other parts arrived in Bombay.

Should any Ceylonese need any comfort, please ring up to 20022, or to my residence 23202 at any time and on receipt of information, prompt arrangements would be made for any services."

Public Notices

WANTED

HAVILDAR STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY

Commencing Pay Rs. 70|- p. m. approx. plus free food, clothing and accommodation. Chances of Promotion excellent.

Men required to serve overseas are granted additional allowances.

QUALIFICATIONS

Age 20 to 41 years.

Physically fit.

Graduates, but men with good knowledge of English are also eligible.

APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITING TO NEAREST:

Technical Recruiting Office, Staunton Road, Poona.

Technical Recruiting Office, Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.

Technical Recruiting Office, Mhow (C.I.).

(7303)

Public Notices

WANTED

CLERKS (UPPER AND LOWER DIVISION) FOR MILITARY OFFICES

Pay: Upper Dn. Clerks. Rs. 95|- 7½-140 (E.B.). 10-300 p.m.

„ Lower Dn. „ Rs. 45|- 2½-100. Initial Starting of Rs. 60|- given to men fit for service overseas.

Field Service Allowance of 50 per cent of Pay, free rations, clothing and accommodation granted in addition while serving overseas.

QUALIFICATIONS:

UPPER DIVISION CLERKS: Passed Intermediates.

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APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITING TO NEAREST:—

Technical Recruiting Officer, Staunton Road, Poona.
„ „ „ Esplanade Maidan, Fort, Bombay.
„ „ „ Mhow (C.I.)

(7304)

YOUTH RUNS AMOK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A great commotion prevailed in the Girgaum locality when a young man well dressed in European costume ran amok, challenging the huge crowd that chased him, with an open clasp-knife.

At 12-30 in the afternoon on Friday, Anarkhan Dostmohamed with his accomplice entered into Perreira Building at 211/A, Girgaum Road, opposit Kele Wadi, and attempted to break open the lock of the dispensary of Dr. M. D. Dhotre, on the first floor.

The crime being detected by a resident on the second floor, both the accused took to their heels.

Anarkhan ran towards the Girgaum Portuguese Church while the second accused ran towards Thakurdwar.

Anarkhan first attempted to board a "D" route bus proceeding towards Opera House, but failed to do so. He made a desparate bid challenging the crowd with the weapon

He entered into Swadeshi Mill Compound and coming out on Girgaum Road, entered into Bhat Wadi Second Lane. At the gates of the Mill Compound he assaulted and injured a Parsee named Piroishah Dinshah Mistri who attempted to overpower him. The accused was atlast arrested in Bhatt Wadi, by the public

Anarkhan, it is stated, is an accused in the Roxy Cinema Assault Case and he has been released on bail

Inspector Karnik and Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Mharbavri Police Station are making further inquiries. The second accused is still at large.

Stranger Falls Victim Of Note Duplicating Ruse

BOMBAY, Friday.

An interesting story how a New Comer in Bombay was robbed of his currency notes by a Sadhu on a protext of duplicating the same and how he absconded beyond recognition, was narrated to-day before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The victim Tukaram Bala, who came down to Bombay from Kolhapur was attracted by four persons including a Saduh at Gollpitha. He was made to believe that the said Sadhu could duplicate notes and was induced to part with Rs. 80 in G. C. Notes. Sadhu next directed him to fetch some lemons and instructed him to be in the company of his friends till he returned.

When the Sadhu failed to return for hours together questioned the other two persons who were with him about Sadhu's whereabouts. He however followed them and when they were near Chinchpokli reported the matter to a police. They were arrested immediately. But the Sadhu is still absconding. The two accused were ordered to be remanded into police custody till March 6.

SOLDIER REMANDED TO CUSTODY ON CHARGE OF THEFT

Private W. S. Lavendar made a desperate bid for freedom and managed to escape from a military escort, while he was being taken to the Esplanade Police lock-up yesterday evening.

His freedom was however short-lived for he was pursued and arrested immediately afterwards.

Applying for a remand of the accused to custody, Inspector Quilter stated to-day before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court that the accused was suspected to be concerned in several cases of theft.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody

STAY ORDER ON CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Hon. Chief Justice Sir J Beaumont and the Hon. Mr. Justice Sen have passed an order to stay the criminal proceedings pending the determination of the civil suit in the case in which Mr. Percy Scamander Clerk has sued Mr. Jehangir N Chinoy for damages for Rs. 20,000.

Originally Mr. P. S. Clerk filed a complaint against Mr. J.N. Chinoy for defamation in respect of two letters dated 6-11-1940 and 9-1-1941 alleged to have been addressed by the accused to the Agent, B.B and C.I. Railway against the complainant.

On the 23rd May 1941 the complainant filed a suit against the accused in the High Court for damages for the alleged defamation. The accused thereupon prayed to the First Additional Magistrate before whom the case for defamation was pending to stay the proceedings pending the disposal of the High Court suit. The learned Magistrate dismissed the application stating that the issues involved in both the cases would not be the same.

Aggrieved by this decision the accused J. N. Chinoy, appealed to the High Court who passed the order staying the criminal proceedings.

ALL-PARTY LEADERS' MEETING AT DAHANU

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU: Feb. 18.

A meeting of the all-party leaders of Dahanu was convened in the bungalow of Seth Purshottam Govind under the presidentship of Mr. V.V. Kirtane. Prominent merchants, pleaders and people of various occupations were present at the meeting.

The President in his presidential speech threw light on the various subjects such as the present situation, the need of establishing a Saunrakshak Dal, and the resolution in this respect passed by the All-India Congress Committee.

Mr G.D. Vartak then delivered an effective speech on the importance of the Saunrakshak Dal and appealed the citizens to co-operate to organize such guarding body leaving aside the distinctions of caste, kin, party and opinions.

A committee consisting of 75 persons was appointed, of which Messrs. V.V. Kirtane and Kaka Khule are the President and the Secretary respectively.

Thunderbolt Did It!

ALLAHABAD, February 20

The total number of casualties in the railway accident between Allahabad and Khaga is now stated to be 14 killed 48 injured. Out of these 27 persons are reported to have received minor injuries and therefore they were allowed to continue their journey after treatment of the injuries. The remaining 21 cases are serious and they have been detained in hospital.

The accident was the result of a head on collision between a passenger and a goods train.

Mr. K. N. Misra, Transportation Superintendent, Allahabad Division, told the A. P. correspondent that just before the accident a thunderbolt struck the vicinity of the Khaga railway station, putting out of action telephone and telegraphic communications between the Khaga and the immediately preceding stations and also with Allahabad.

After the accident the news was conveyed to Kotoghan station wherefrom it was telegraphed to the divisional headquarters.

It is difficult at the present stage to precisely state the cause of the accident," said Mr. Misra, the Transportation Superintendent in reply to a querry from the Associated Press correspondent.

Through communication was resorted to at about 10 a.m. yesterday those injured are being sent to railway and civil hospitals in Allahabad.—A.P.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS VOLUNTEERS' RALLY

Opens Grain Shop At Byculla

"Stand firm if the city is bombed." This was the advice given by Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, in the course of his address before a rally of 300 volunteers of the Government Emergency Food Scheme in the compound of Bombay Central Station this morning.

The Governor thanked the volunteers for offering their services and hoped that their services might not have to be put to operation. But if it was found necessary, it would be an important part of Government's task to keep the life of the city going and the volunteers would be thus rendering a valuable service to the citizens.

The Governor advised the volunteers to learn the details of their work and to stand firm at the call of duty.

The Governor then accompanied by Mr. K.L. Panjabi, Secretary to the Government, General Department, proceeded to Clare Rd., Byculla, where he opened a new Government grain shop.

From Byculla he went to Dana Bunder, where the stockists of grain had a long talk with him in regard to their difficulties in getting grain by rail and steamer.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S FUND NEARLY 2 CRORES

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's war fund upto the close of business yesterday amounted to Rs. 1,90,93,356. —A. P.

INDIANS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

NEW DELHI, February 20

The Standing Emigration Committee concluded its labours to-day.

The matters discussed by the Committee included the present position in relation to both the Indo-Burma Agreement and the Indo-Ceylon joint report, the evacuation of Indians from the territories in the Far East and the problem of obtaining information regarding Indians in enemy occupied areas. —United Press.

DOCTORS WARNED AGAINST BOGUS "REFUGEE."

It has come to notice that a young man who poses as a needy refugee from Aden or Singapore has been obtaining financial assistance from members of the Medical Profession in Bombay City by false pretences. The doctor picked out by this cheat as a victim receives a telephone call from some person who gives his name as that of another well-known City doctor and arranges a consultation with the victim for the following day.

After arranging some details regarding the "consultation" the supposed doctor making the call rings off and after a few minutes again rings-up the victim and tells him a deserving case of a refugee from Aden or Singapore has come to his notice and he has given financial aid to the refugee. He adds that he is sending the "refugee" to the victim and recommends some monetary assistance. After a short time the supposed refugee arrives at the victim's dispensary or consulting rooms and is given some money which he gratefully accepts and then disappears. The fraud is not suspected until the appointed "consultation" fails to materialize and the victim gets in touch with the doctor whose name was given over the phone when the appointment was made.

Doctors and any other persons who may be approached for financial aid in the manner described are advised to verify any 'phone calls of the nature mentioned before parting with money or valuables to any supposed refugee. If any attempt is made to cheat persons by any individual employing the "modus operandi" described, immediate information should be given to the Police.—"Police News," Bombay.

NEW DEAL FOR INDIA

Amery To Quit: Equal Status With Dominions In War Councils: Present Central Executive To Function As National Govt.: Restoration Of Popular Rule In Provinces

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Sir Stafford Cripps now leaps into the Parliamentary limelight as a figure whose influence in the future conduct of the war is bound to be very considerable. His entry into the War Cabinet is an indication of the move towards a still closer collaboration with the Soviet Union. It also indicates the possibility of an early new approach to Indian question.

Those who know Sir Stafford Cripps argue that he would not have joined the War Cabinet unless he received an assurance that the India question would be approached in the spirit in which not long ago he indicated that it should be approached. In this connection it is believed that the second list of Cabinet changes which is expected in the week-end may possibly find Mr. Amery's departure from the India office. Some even go to the extent of suggesting that Mr. Churchill has already cabled to the Viceroy a message for Dr. Sapru and other Moderates. According to this the Viceroy is expected to inform Dr. Sapru and others in the next 48 hours that the Cabinet has agreed, among other things:

(1) To convert present Central Executive into a truly National Government, (2) to restore popular Governments in the Provinces and (3) to recognise India's right to representation in the Imperial War Cabinet and other Allied War Councils on the same footing as the Dominions.

The question of the permanent constitution would be taken up after the war.

BEAVERBROOK EXPOSED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

As Parliament has risen for the week-end before the changes in the Cabinet were announced, it has not been possible to judge the effect they have had on backbench commoners. Nevertheless it may be said that the view expressed in many quarters that Mr. Churchill has bowed before the storm. With prodigious dignity he has not only confounded critics, but has also consolidated the uneasy hearts of British people which will now be steadfastly and resolutely behind him as never before. It is hinted that Lord Beaverbrook was objecting to the present changes. It is also hinted that Lord Beaverbrook urged a snap election to enable Mr. Churchill to defy snowballing critics.

(Earlier reports of the Non-Party Conference and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's address appear on Page 16)

In the appointment of Mr. Lyttleton political circles foresee in him the future Conservative Prime Minister of Britain. Mr. Attlee's new appointment gives the Dominions a voice in the Cabinet which they had been demanding.

It is alleged that Lord Beaverbrook gave Mr. Bevin "hell of a time." Yet Mr. Bevin carried on even facing great personal unpopularity from members of the Labour Party.

BIHAR TO REPEAL PROHIBITION?

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Feb. 21.

Will Bihar follow Bombay and bid good-bye to Prohibition? It is reliably learnt that the question is engaging the attention of the Government. It is further learnt that the Excise Commissioner at present in charge of prohibition has recommended to the Government that Prohibition has failed and it should go. It may be recalled that only the other day the Government defended Prohibition before the Federal Court. Any thought to sabotage Prohibition will meet violent public opposition as it has been a boon to the poor, according to the reports of the Government themselves.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS CANCELLED

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

As an emergency measure the Government of Madras have decided to cancel a number of holidays granted to public offices including all penultimate Saturdays from 23rd February, 1942, for the duration of the war. The number of holidays for Christmas and Easter as well as for some Hindu and Muslim festivals has also been reduced.—A.P.

"Do Something Big," Says Sapru

REJOINDER TO CHURCHILL; SHARP REBUKE FOR MAXWELL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

At conclusion of his written speech Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru read out Mr. Churchill's reply to his appeal and said:

"I recognise the courtesy of the Prime Minister in sending this reply. I also recognise the force of the observations that during the stirring times through which we have been passing since I sent my cable probably he required sometime before he could make up his mind to devote his attention to the Indian question.

I also think that it would be discourteous to prejudge his final conclusions on the other matters which I raised in the telegram which along with my colleagues I sent to him early in January last. He has said that he would let me have a reply later on. But I desire to make just a few observations. The situation as it has developed during the last two months is so urgent that a long delay in coming to final conclusions will be disastrous in my humble judgment to the interests of this country as well of England.

TAKE SOME DEFINITE STEPS

Frankly we have been pressing most of these ideas at this Conference since March last and although I should be the last person to advocate precipitate action yet, the urgency of the occasion requires that there should be no unnecessary delay. In March, 1941, when we met at Bombay, the Japanese aggression towards the East was at best a matter of speculation. To-day you have the fact that the Japanese have overrun Malaya, and Singapore and are threatening Burma very seriously, and God only knows what will happen to the whole coastline from Chittagong, to Travancore and Cochin. It is for this reason that we have urged and do urge now that some definite steps should be taken by His Majesty's Government to put heart and courage into the people of this country, so that if the war has to be conducted as the people's war it should be conducted on those lines and a people's war cannot be conducted within an immobile bureaucracy at the top

"BIRD OF PASSAGE"

Frankly, since my arrival this morning, a friend of mine handed over to me a copy of the speech of Sir Reginald Maxwell in the Assembly. I wondered whether he is in the true line of decent of Home Members represented by men like Sir William Vincent. He waxed eloquent in the Assembly about the dangers of Fifth Columnists and defeatists.

Let him know that he is after all a bird of passage in this country. (Cheers). This is our country. We have got to live here: We have got to die here: Our interests are far more vital than those of Sir Reginald Maxwell (Renewed Cheers).

I am not a defeatist: but I should like to put the last ounce of energy resisting the foreign aggressor, whether Japan or Germany. I wonder whether Sir Reginald Maxwell ever thought that with a speech like the one he delivered he would serve the interests of our country or the enemy by encouraging the enemy to believe that India is seething with disaffection and ready to fall a prey to the enemy.

"RELIC OF ANCIENT TIMES"

Frankly, speeches like this do not serve any useful purpose at this juncture. I have said with regard to the Duke of Devonshire's speech that he had better practise the virtue of silence. May I ask this Honourable Member of the Government of India, this relic of ancient times unsuited to the present conditions, to change his point of view, to adjust himself to present conditions and to come out in the midst of the people.

I say as a confirmed supporter of the British connection: "Do not divide India into two or more water tight compartments, official and non-official. We meet at 'At Homes', at dinners, we talk small things: but we never get near to the rock bottom of things. Frankly, speeches like this are my despair. The Government of India may feel proud. I certainly do not. I only hope and trust that the Indian representatives in the Government of India will not take that speech lightly (cheers).

IS IT "OUR" GOVT.?

Sir Reginald has asked us to look upon this Government as our own Government, but speeches like this do not justify us in hoping that this so-called Government deserves our confidence and it is for this that we have asked for a national Government.

I wonder whether Sir Reginald Maxwell knows that a great countryman of his, Sir Stafford Cripps, put forward views which we have been putting forward and what would have been his fate if he had been in India instead of in England. He might have found himself in an internment camp (Renewed Cheers).

AMERY MUST GO

The next thing to which I shall refer is the changes brought about by Mr. Churchill in the Cabinet. During the last ten years I have been a severe critic of Mr. Churchill's Indian policy: but at the same time with all his faults and shortcomings with all his failures, I have admired him as very few people have admired him, and I admire him for the courage he has shown on this occasion. I should have been sorry indeed if he had been thrown out of harness. He has done the wisest thing in including Sir Stafford Cripps in the Cabinet.

But do not overrate the influence of Sir Stafford Cripps. As against him there may be half a dozen men in England who may still be thinking in terms of the times beyond recall. I also hope that there will be substantial changes in the India Office (Applause). It stands discredited. I do not think that since 1858 when the office was created, any other Secretary of State has done greater harm to India than Mr. Amery has done (Cheers). He has practically destroyed our faith in the good intentions of England. Instead of bringing peace and harmony in the country, and while professing love for the minorities, and there is no greater friend of the minorities than myself, he has done everything he can to keep them apart.

"DO SOMETHING BIG"

Therefore, I sincerely hope and trust that the advice given even by the Conservative paper, "The Daily Mail", will be accepted by Mr. Churchill and a new spirit introduced in the India Office. Frankly, there is no need for the India Office to exist. At the time of the Round Table Conference, I asked if India was destined to be a Dominion, why should not the India Office be abolished? Therefore I do suggest in the interests of India and England alike that something big should be done by Mr. Churchill to save the situation. I will not say more. (Cheers) —A.P.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY TO SAPRU DEMANDS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has received from the Viceroy the following reply to the Liberal Leaders' appeal of January 2.

The Viceroy's letter says:

His Excellency has received from the Prime Minister, through the Secretary of State, the following message for transmission to you:

"In the normal course I should have replied earlier to the telegram which you and your distinguished colleagues sent to me at Washington. The pressure of public business connected with the grave events of recent weeks has, however, prevented my doing so. I trust that you will not think on that account that I have given no attention to your representation.

You will be aware that on two of the points which you have raised with me effect has been given to your views in that an invitation has been issued to the Government of India to be represented, if it so desires, in the formulation of policy in the War Cabinet in London and on the Pacific War Council.

We shall welcome unreservedly the presence at these meetings of whoever may be chosen to fulfil these responsible duties.

"The other proposals which you put to me are far reaching issues in regard to which I hope to give you my considered answer before long."—A.P.

FAR EASTERN TOBRUK

Rangoon To Be Defended To The Last; Mandalay Bombed

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

The Civil Defence communique issued this evening refers to the Japanese air raid on Mandalay on the day before yesterday and reports that beyond the destruction of one building, there was no other damage. The ancient palace within the Mandalay fortress was not touched. Six people were killed and a small number injured. The communique also reports that the Japanese to-day bombed Bassein, but there are no details available at present

ANOTHER TOBRUK!

"Rangoon may become another Malta, or it may become another Tobruk", said His Excellency the Governor this afternoon in an interview "Whatever may happen in the immediate future, I do not propose to leave the city." His Excellency added that everything would be done to defend Rangoon and that it was the intention not to spare any effort to keep the vital China highway open. "This", the Governor concluded, "we have promised our Chinese allies to do, and this we must do."

R. A. F. OFFENSIVE

According to the Rangoon Radio the R. A. F. and the A. V. G. have been making strong offensive sorties against the Japanese positions. Throughout the day allied forces have been ground straffing enemy troops, causing heavy casualties. They have also attacked enemy transport, dumps and supplies and started many fires. Japanese fighters attempted to interfere with these operations, and were immediately engaged by the A. V. G. who shot down three and damaged others without loss to themselves.

ON BURMA-THAI BORDER

The Chinese war communique issued last night announced that Chinese troops near the Burma-Thai border repulsed another enemy attack. The communique said, "The enemy forces in the northern part of Thailand recently dispatched another detachment of troops in an attempt to cross the Mekong river towards Mong Pan west of Chieng Sen, for a northward push, but was effectively repulsed by Chinese and Allied forces."

ALONG SALWEEN RIVER

A correspondent of the Chinese official organ, the "Central Daily News", with the Chinese Expeditionary Force in Burma reported last night that strong Chinese units have taken up positions along the Salween river ready to deal with the enemy if he should approach. The spirit of the Chinese forces on the Burma border of the Burma Front is described as excellent, says the Chungking Radio. Many young Chinese residents in Burma are said to have joined the Chinese Expeditionary Force.

It was also reported that the Chinese Comfort Mission sent by the National Association for War Relief recently arrived in Lashio, in upper Burma, distributing articles among Chinese soldiers on the march.—A. P

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS IN FAR EAST

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and St. John's joint war organisation, told Reuter that they had two ships waiting to take food and clothing and other supplies to British prisoners of war, military and civilian, in the Far East.

One of the ships was waiting in an Australian port with clothing and many days' supply of food for 50,000 people.

Australia had offered to clear the first 50,000 pounds of its cost.

India was prepared to send a ship with special Indian food for Indian prisoners of war. The International Red Cross were pressing Japan to give facilities for the ships to sail and the Foreign Office had also taken the matter up.—Reuter.

JAVA TO OFFER FIERCE RESISTANCE

BATAVIA, February 21.

A four pronged attack, on Java is being launched by the Japanese from Sumatra in the west, Borneo and Celebes islands in the north and the Bali Island in the east.

There is no fresh news from Java except that Java is preparing to offer fierce resistance to the enemy.

The Prime Minister Mr. Curtin to-day confirmed the statement a hospital ship was attacked by the Japanese at Darwin, which Tokyo had denied.

Mr. Curtin said the ship which was clearly marked suffered damage and casualties from bombing. Japanese planes also machine-guned the Berrima and Babot hospitals causing casualties

An official report says, "The enemy showed a callous disregard for the rules of war."

The Air Minister Mr. Drakeford has issued a communique on Saturday saying that confirmed reports indicated that among the enemy aircraft which raided Bathurst Island near Darwin on Thursday were several bearing the Swastika mark.

The attack was not heavy. These formed part of the planes which raided Darwin.

On Friday morning our aircraft located an enemy convoy in the vicinity of Koepang.

During Friday an air attack was reported on Keopang and no further communication has since been received from the air force units there.

Reconnaissance planes over the south coast of New Britain were attacked by 'Zero' fighters but eluded them by the clever use of cloud cover and all returned safely.

"JUMPING-OFF GROUND"?

To the general assumption that the possession of Darwin would give Japanese aircraft a jumping off ground for raids on Brisbane and Sydney, it need only be pointed out that as a crow flies the distances of those cities are 1,650 and 2,025 miles respectively.—**JAPANESE AIMS UNDISCLOSED.**

There is much conjuncture as what Japan hopes to achieve by her onslaught against Darwin Apart from the very obvious design of destroying Australia's most advanced mainland air base and the fine, though rather open, deep water harbour capable of accommodating the largest of warships.

"FEROCIOUS" BLITZ.

SYDNEY, Feb. 21.

Passengers from Darwin to-day described Australia's first air 'blitz' as "ferocious" Even shipping officials who had gone through the London raids agreed that the Japanese attacks were severe. Japanese planes swept over Darwin in seven or eight waves consisting of nine machines each keeping perfect formation.—A. P.

Darwin Raids Rouse Australia

SYDNEY, Feb. 20.

The Darwin raids overshadowed all news here on Thursday and Friday and intense fighting spirit has been stirred up throughout the length and breadth of the Continent as Australians learnt that their own countrymen had been killed or wounded on the soil which hitherto had not known war.

"CALL TO BATTLE STATIONS"

The newspaper "Telegraph" says, "the news of the enemy's first violence was almost unbelievable but the stark unpleasant fact remains—Japan swollen with victory has opened her offensive against us."

The newspaper "Sun" declared, "It has happened here and the bombs on Darwin are the end of wishful thinking. They are a call to battle stations that every Australian worth the name will heed."—Reuter.

ENEMY TRANSPORT VESSEL SUNK

American fighters shot down five Japanese bombers and one fighter over Sourabaya.

An American submarine operating in South China sea torpedoed and sank a 5,000 ton Japanese transport vessel.—Reuter.

6 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED

LONDON, Feb. 20.

According to a Royal Australian Air Force Communique in yesterday's raid on Darwin six Japanese planes were shot down.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION WITH TIMOR CUT

CANBERRA, Feb. 21.

The Army Minister, Mr. Forde, stated on Saturday morning that no information has been received from Timor—thus indicating that communications have been severed.-

The Japanese plea of self-defence is ridiculous, the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Curtin declared on Saturday in a statement about the Japanese attack on Timor

Referring particularly to the Japanese contention that the stiff Anglo-Dutch resistance emphasised the need for Japan to take the island under her protection, Mr. Curtin said, 'There is no doubt that Japan always intended to occupy Portuguese Timor at the moment that suited her and the attack which was threatened in December was merely delayed.'"

The Japanese statement was typically false, Mr. Curtin said. When Japan began hostilities, Timor's lack of defence rendered it an easy prey.

Japan had agents there and the nucleus of an air base.

The threat to the Allied communications and Darwin could not be ignored. The Allies sent such forces as were available to assist in the defence when the operations of Japanese submarines in the vicinity of Timor portended an imminent attack.

When informed by Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Prime Minister, that it was intended to send a Portuguese force to garrison the territory, the Allies readily agreed to withdraw when this force arrived.

The Japanese were fully aware that the Portuguese troops were now nearing their destination but with customary hypocrisy pretended that no solution had been reached in order to justify the attempt to seize the territory before the Portuguese arrived. Japan at no time had any more scruples about violating Portuguese territory than in her previous aggressions".—Reuter.

STRONG DUTCH RESISTANCE

BATAVIA, Feb. 20.

The Dutch continue to offer strong resistance to Japanese forces attacking Bali according to latest reports. The Japanese aim is said to be the invasion of East Java from Bali for which they have many steel boats used in the attack on Singapore and the cutting of the allied supply line with Australia.—Reuter.

Br.-Built Destroyer Arrives In Alexandretta

ANKARA, Feb. 20.

The 1,400-ton British-built destroyer "Sultan Hissar" arrived in Alexandretta to-day and was handed over to the Turkish naval authorities by the British crew.

This, it is understood, is first of several destroyers ordered from Britain.—Reuter.

War Correspondent Taken Prisoner

LONDON, Feb. 20.

News has been received through German sources that Mr. Patrick Crosse, one of Reuter's war correspondents in Libya, who was last heard from on January 18th, has been taken prisoner. The German Official News Agency states he was discovered in Cyrenaica by a German non-commissioned officer and his men and has been interned.

The message adds, Mr. Crosse was going through the desert in his motor car when he was caught and his photographs and camera were taken from him.—Reuter.

Red Army Marches On!

Fierce Fighting In South-West; Nazi Losses

MOSCOW, Feb. 21.

A supplement to the Soviet "communique" reports that 1,200 Germans were killed on one sector of Leningrad from yesterday. Four fieldings, 16 anti-tank guns, a regimental standard and a great quantity of ammunition and other equipment and important staff documents were captured. Forty-nine blockhouses, 50 pillboxes, 16 guns, 16 machine-guns and trenchmortar battery were destroyed

WESTWARD PROGRESS

Fierce fighting in which the Germans were suffering tremendous losses is taking place in a sector of the south-western front, states the Moscow Radio. Soviet troops occupied one inhabited locality and killed 400 enemy officers, and men. The radio adds: "Enemy offered stiff resistance and his counter-attacks are supported by tanks. Soviet artillery is separating enemy infantry from their tanks. Soviet troops continue their progress westwards".—Reuter.

U S S R And South Africa

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Maisky, and the South African High Commissioner, Mr. Waterson, to-day signed an agreement on behalf of their respective Governments providing for reciprocal exchange of Consular representatives between the U.S.S.R. and the Union.—Reuter.

NO JAP. LANDINGS IN JAVA

LONDON, Feb. 21.

As far as is known in London there has been no landings by the Japanese in Java, authoritative quarters stated to-day. There is also no confirmation of any landing in Timor but the report is not doubted.

In Burma there has been fierce fighting on the Bilin river and there is news in London of two successful local counter-attacks made by British forces. This fighting has been going on for two or three days with heavy casualties on both sides.

There have been no further developments in Libya. Patrolling by small columns sent out by both sides continues but the enemy does not appear to have moved from his most recent positions.

It is officially stated that one Allied destroyer was lost in the naval engagement off Bali on the night of February 19/20.

WASHINGTON: The War Department announces that United States bombers scored direct hits on Japanese cruisers and transport off Bali One cruiser was seriously damaged. Four enemy fighters were shot down in one attack.

There were heavy artillery duels in Bataan in the past twenty-four hours.—Reuter.

No Martial Law In Port Darwin

CANBERRA, Feb. 21.

The report that Martial Law was declared in Port Darwin has been denied by Mr Curtin.—Reuter.

CALL TO CHINA FOR GREATER NATIONAL EFFORT

CHUNGKING, Feb. 20.

A stirring call to China to complete the mobilisation of national resources was made by General Chiang-Kai-Shek in a message commemorating the eighth anniversary of the foundation of the "New Life" movement. He declared that the war effort must be much enlarged and greater energy given to the cause. The "New Life" movement headquarters have decided to concentrate this year upon the promotion of national service. "We must go about all we do with alertness. Victory may then be expected."—Reuter.

Line Up For World Freedom

Marshal Chiang's Call To Indian People

WAR IN PACIFIC IS TURNING POINT IN HISTORY OF NATIONALISM, HE SAYS

Advice To British Govt. To Give India Real Power

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

"I VENTURE to suggest to my brethren, the people of India, that at this most critical moment in the history of civilization our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind, for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian peoples obtain their freedom. Furthermore, should freedom be denied to either China or India, there could be no real peace in the world".

Thus says Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek in the course of a message to the people of India.

TEXT OF MESSAGE

The following is the full text of His Excellency Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek's parting message to the people of India, released from Government House, Calcutta, this evening:—

"During my two weeks' stay in India, I have had the opportunity of discussing very frankly with the highest civil and military authorities as well as with my Indian friends the questions concerning joint plans against aggression and the objective of our common efforts. I am happy to find that there was full sympathy and general understanding between us. My mission is now drawing to a close. On the eve of my departure I wish to bid farewell to all my friends in India and to thank you for the many kindnesses showered upon Madame and myself.

The briefness of my stay has not permitted me to tell the Indian people all that I wished to say. I avail myself of this opportunity to address to them the following farewell message. It is the expression of my high and warm regard and long-cherished hopes for India. It comes from the depth of my heart.

OPPOSITION TO AGGRESSION

Since my arrival in this country I have found to my great satisfaction that there exists among the people of India unanimous determination to oppose aggression.

China and India comprise one half of the world's population. Their common frontier extends to three thousand kilometres. In the two thousand years' history of their intercourse, which has been of a purely cultural and commercial character there has never been an armed conflict. Indeed, nowhere else can one find so long a period of uninterrupted peace between two neighbouring countries. This is irrefutable proof that our two peoples are peace-loving by nature. To-day they have not only identical interests but also the same destiny. For this reason they are in duty bound to side with the anti-aggression countries and fight shoulder to shoulder in order to secure real peace for the whole world.

SELF-SACRIFICE

Moreover, our two peoples have an outstanding virtue in common, namely the noble spirit of self-sacrifice for the sake of justice and righteousness. It is this traditional spirit which should move them to self-negation for the salvation of mankind. It is also this spirit which has prompted China to be the first to take up arms against aggression and in the present war, to ally herself unhesitatingly with the anti-aggression countries not merely for the purpose of securing her own freedom, but also for the purpose of securing justice and freedom for all mankind.

I venture to suggest to my brethren, the people of India, that at this most critical moment in the history of civilization our two peoples should exert themselves to the utmost in the cause of freedom for all mankind, for only in a free world could the Chinese and Indian peoples obtain their freedom. Furthermore, should freedom be denied to either China or India, there could be no real peace in the world.

TURNING POINT

The present international situation divides the world into two camps, the aggression camp and the anti-aggression camp. All those who are opposed to aggression and are striving for the freedom of their country and mankind should join the anti-aggression camp There is no middle course and there is no time to wait for developments. Now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind. The issue before us does not concern the dispute of any one man or country; nor does it concern any specific questions pending between one people and another. Any people, therefore, which joins the Anti-Aggression Front may be said to co-operate, not with any particular country, but with the entire front. This leads us to believe that the Pacific War is a turning point in the history of nationalism. The method, however, by which the peoples of the world could attain their freedom might be different from what it used to be. The anti-aggression nations now expect that in this new era the people of India voluntarily bear their full share of responsibility in the present struggle for the survival of a free world in which India must play a part.

A vast majority of the world's opinion is in full sympathy with India's aspiration for freedom. This sympathy, which is so valuable and so difficult to obtain, cannot be appraised in terms of money or material, and should therefore by all means be retained.

ISSUES AT STAKE

The present struggle is one between freedom and slavery, between light and darkness, between good and evil, between resistance and aggression. Should the Anti-Aggression Front lose the war, the civilization of the world would suffer a setback for at least one hundred years and there would be no end to human sufferings.

So far as Asia is concerned, the cruelties committed by Japanese militarists are beyond description. The sufferings and oppression which have been the fate of Fortion in Free China have been subjected, almost daily, to bombings from the air and bombardment by heavy artillery.

RAPE, RAPINE AND MURDER

In every place invaded by the Japanese troops, men, women and children were either assaulted or killed. Young men and educated people received their special attention with the result that men of intelligence and ideas have been tortured. Nor is this all. Institutions of culture, objects of historical interest and value, and even articles necessary for livelihood, such as cooking utensils, ploughs, tools and domestic animals have been either forcibly taken away or destroyed. In places under Japanese military occupation rape, rapine, incendiarism and murder are of frequent occurrence.

Moreover, they have with official connivance everywhere opened opium dens, gambling houses and houses of ill fame in order to sap the vitality of the people and destroy their spirit. Such is the disgraceful conduct of the Japanese, the like of which is not to be found in countries invaded by the other aggressor nations. What I have just said is but an inadequate description of the true state of affairs as reported by Chinese and foreign eye-witnesses.

In these horrible times of savagery and brute force the people of China and their brethren the people of India, should, for the sake of civilization and human freedom give their united support to the principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and in the joint declaration of twenty-six nations and ally themselves with the anti-aggression front. I hope they will whole-heartedly join the Allies, namely, China, Great Britain, America and Soviet Union, and participate shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for the survival of a free world until complete victory is achieved and the duties incumbent upon them in these troubled times have been fully discharged.

ADVICE TO BRITAIN

Lastly, I sincerely hope and I confidently believe that our Ally Great Britain, without waiting for any demands on the part of the people of India, will as speedily as possible give them real political power so that they may be in a position further to develop their spiritual and material strength and thus realise that their participation in the war is not merely an aid to the anti-aggression nations for securing victory, but also a turning point in their struggle for India's freedom. From an objective point of view, I am of the opinion that this would be the wisest policy which will redound to the credit of the British Empire."—A. P.

CHIANG MESSAGE BROADCAST

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The message of His Excellency Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek to the people of India in Chinese and an English rendering of the same by Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek were broadcast from the Calcutta Station of the All-India Radio to-night.—A. P.

CHINA TO OBSERVE INDIA DAY

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The Sino-Indian Cultural Association in Chungking has decided to observe an "India Day" on March 14 when public lectures on Chinese and Indian culture will be held, according to the Chungking Radio. Special broadcasts will be directed to India, and messages of greetings will be addressed to Indian leaders. All local newspapers will publish special editions on India on that day.—A.P.

PACIFIC CHARTER SUGGESTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

A suggestion that a Pacific Charter should be put side by side with the Atlantic Charter was made by the 'Washington Post' in an editorial on Friday discussing Marshal and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek's conference with Indian leaders", which will no doubt contribute to the downfall of Japan." The 'Post' sees these men, as "the voices of a new order for Asia which is rapidly replacing the old—an order that decrees self-determination and full sovereignty. Events have now put weight into those voices".

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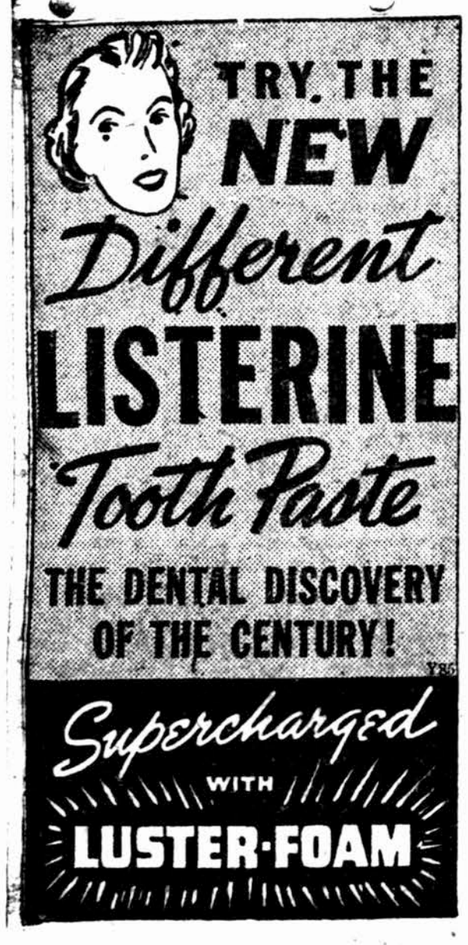

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CENTRAL

IT'S TAKEN THE TOWN BY SONG
IT'S STORMED A CITY WITH MUSIC
IT'S BLITZED THE SCREEN
WITH DANCE

IT'S TAJ MAHAL'S ALL-CONQUERING

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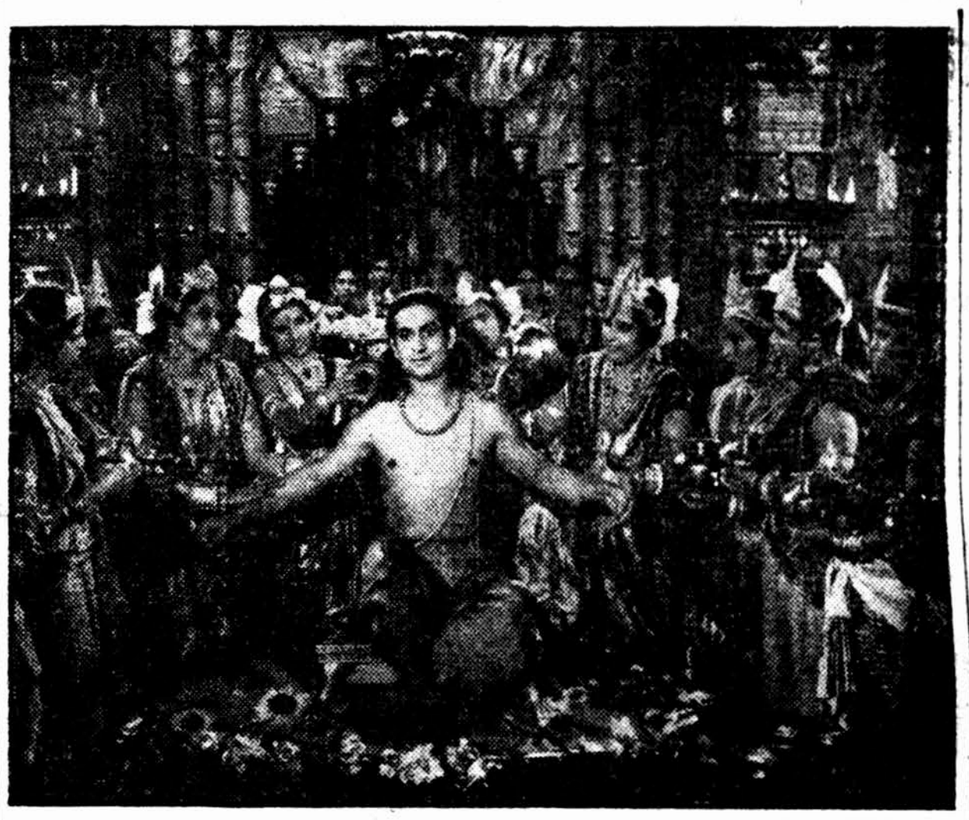


A scene from Prakash Pictures' "Bharat Milap" at the Majestic.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

While their "Garib" continues to receive increased patronage from the thousands of Surendra's film fans at the Swastik Talkies (formerly Pathe), National Studios are now speeding up their production programme with "Vijay" nearing completion.

In the meanwhile work has progressed "Apna-Paraya" and "Jawani-Qasam" Mr. Ramchandra Thakur is directing the former. "Apna-Paraya", has two important dance numbers, composed and danced by Chiman Seth, a former pupil of Kerala Kala Mandalam.

Acharya Art Productions second film, tentatively styled "Ulzan", has gone before the camera since a week past. The story which Director Acharya has selected is an adoptation by Sardendoo Bannerjee from a novel by Mr. Pannalal Patel, the popular Gujerati novelist.

Mr Jayant Desai has completed "Chandni", his next social, starring Khurshid, Ishwarlal, Nurjahan, Dixit, Kesari and others. It has a very powerful story Mr. Desai has started the shooting of his new picture "Fariyad" "In the cast are Shamim, Ishwarlal, Mubarak, Nurjahan, etc. Scenario, dialogues and songs are by D. N. Madhok.

Director Phani Mazumdar after winning the coveted award of Bengal for his latest production "Doctor," has started his first picture for Laxmi tatively titled as "I Can Do It". The Production. The picture has been ten- "Mehman" directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi and starring Madhuri Ishwarlal, Shamim, Rama Shukul, Mubarak, Kesari and Indira is ready for release and it will have its debut in the North during Holi days Chaturbhuj Doshi has completed his next social picture "Dheeraj." Its cast includes Sitara, Ishwarlal, Nurjahan, Khatoon and Kesari. The dialogues are by Pandit Indra

American Praise For Indian Film Technician

In the latest issue of the "American Cinematographer" (Oct. '41), the official organ of the American Society of Cinematographers, there appears a review of the technical side of Prabhat's "Gyaneshwar." The journal writes:—

"The special-effects in this film is another noteworthy highlight. With the exception of one projection-process sequence used for 'trick-effect', much of the trick work must have been done direct in the camera. It is most capably done, too: Cinematographer Dutt has turned out some shots—such as the 'flying wall'—which are definitely superior to those seen in the last year's Academy Special-Effects Award Winner, "Thief of Bagdad." There is, for instance, no comparison possible between the 'flying horse' and the 'flying carpet' sequences of the latter picture and the much better-executed 'flying wall' in 'Gyandev'.

Mr. Prahlad Dutt, the 'Cameraman' whose work has come in for appreciation from Holywood, has specialised in the special effects field. He obtained his first patent in his well-known Dutt-Process in 1937. Since then, he has designed and perfected special cameras, various machinery and processes in the field. He organised Prabhat's special-effects department, which was the first of its kind in India: and besides "Gyaneshwar" and other pictures, he was also responsible for the spectacular dam-bursting climax scene of "Padosi". Recently he has started a well-equipped laboratory in Bombay to give facilities of a complete range of Special-Effects service to the Indian producer. Such a commercial concern is the first of its kind in India.

Simplicity & Realism Distinguish "Raja Rani"

Few critics would deny the fact that Atre Pictures' "Raja Rani" now running in its 3rd week of packed houses at Central, is distinguished for its simplicity as well as realism. Indeed, from the conception of the theme to the final presentation on the screen "Raja Rani" adheres strictly to life. It is in fact, a simple story of simple people, simply told on the screen.

Simple and realistic as the picture is, it is never-the-less embellished with varied type of entertainment. The story of a newly wed couple forsaking their family because of petty differences, only to find out that in running away from the family ties they are running after a mirage, has provided its author a great opportunity not only to analyse the system of joint family, but also to weave in a screenplay replete with mordant wit, delightful romance and rich human drama.

In transcribing this lively tale Director Naqvi has not lost in any way its simplicity realism or entertainment. The fourteen songs, exquisitely tuned and sung, form the entertainment highlights of the picture. The uniformly high standard of acting by the principal cast headed by Vanmala and Mazharkhan is another attraction of Raja Rani

Another Social On Minerva Floors

Sohrab Modi, the Minerva chief, performed the Muhurat ceremony of a new social picture on Wednesday the 18th inst. Motilal and Savitadevi will play the stellar roles, while Sarvottam Badami will direct the picture. Sohrab Modi, has restarted the production-work of his picture 'Phir Milenge."

DIRECTOR ACHARYA'S PRODUCTION PLANS

Kishore Sahu Will Star In "Bachelor Father"

Director N. K. Acharya has launched a big production programme and has now two films in the making. Indeed few production units, if any, would have dared to launch on such an elaborate schedule film production, as director Acharya has done. But there is solid ground for his venture. Firstly, as a director of motion pictures, he has established his reputation as a creator of record-breaking hits, like "Kangan", "Bandhan" and "Naya Sansar" which he directed for the Bombay Talkies. And before starting his independent company, which by the way, is called Acharya Art Productions, he made sure that he had the best resources, financial and technical.

The first Acharya Art Production, which is a comedy called "Bachelor Father" and which stars Kishore Sahu and Protima Das Gupta, will be ready for release by the end of the next month.

The second picture, which is tentatively titled, "Ulzan", and the story of which has been adapted from a Gujerati novel, considered 1941's best, has already gone before the cameras. "Ulzan" is a rural romance and will bring to the screen a first-rate Indian love story. The cast of this picture will be very shortly announced.

9TH WEEK OF "SHADI" AT CHITRA

The popular Ranjit picture "Shadi" goes merrily on public applause and it now enters its ninth week's triumphant run at the Chitra (Dadar). How fate and ingenuity fight each other to seal the happiness or otherwise of a very devoted and faithful wife and what trials she undergoes to make her afflicted husband happy, are very skilfully portrayed in "Shadi," which features Madhuri, Motilal and Khurshid.

Wuthering Heights At Opera House

"Wuthering Heights" one of the outstanding pictures produced by Samuel Goldwyn will be shown at the Opera House at 10 a.m. to-day at half-rate admission prices. This dramatic romance is enacted by a cast headed by Merle Oberon, Lawrence Olivier and David Niven.

Here is
A Father's story which every son should see

Murli Movietone's absorbing film

PYAS

Starring
SNEHPRABHA & ISHWARLAL
Director: RAM DARYANI
2ND CROWDED WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 1-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Fagan Shud 7, 1998
Muslim : Safar 6, 1361
Parsi : Shehrever 21, 1311
Sunrise : 7-5 a.m. Sunset : 6-40 p.m.
Hightide : 3-42, 16-50. Lowtide : 10-10, 22-10

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Foreign Correspondent" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"The Chocolate Soldier" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Appointment For Love" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Beti" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Municipality" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Hitler" also Stage performance Miss Mary, 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
EDWARD—"India To-day" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"Penny Serenade" 4, 6-30 and 10
CENTRAL—"Raja Rani" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Garib" 3 6 and 9 p. m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
LAMINGTON—"Ujala" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Sadhana" 4-15, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

KRISHNA VIDYALAYA : The 22nd annual social gathering to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

BHARATA READING : Mr. P. S. Subba Rao of Bangalore, will give a reading from Bharata, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association premises.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ : Prof. Prathapgiri Ramamurti of Wilson College will conduct Divine Service, at the above Samaj, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m., Nicholson Hall, Mazagaon.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ : Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAHAI YOUTH GROUP : Symposium to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Baha'i Hall, Krishna Building Bori Bunder to reaffirm their belief in Baha'i U'llah's plan for the reconstruction of world stability and peace.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY : Fourth annual prize distribution ceremony of the Social Service League's Gymnasium to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Dr. J. A. Collaco, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY : Second general meeting to-day (Sunday) from 8-30 a.m. at St. Martha's Hostel, Cavel, Bombay. His Grace the Archbishop will preside.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION : Mr. P. S. Subba Rao of Bangalore will give a reading from Kumaravyasa Bharata to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association premises.

KANNADA SAHITYA VACHAN MANDALI : Shree Venkatesh R. Malgi's discourse on Shree Bendre's Karanas at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Pearl Mansion, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

ISMAILI CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE : Major Ali Mahomed R. Mecklai will deliver a lecture on "Civil Defence" in the hall of the Recreation Club Institute, Kandi Maholla, Jail Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Alijah Mukhi Hasanbhai Lalji Deoraj will preside.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP : Members and their guests are invited to a luncheon meeting of the Group at Taj to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. when Lady Paw Tun, wife of the Prime Minister of Burma, will give a chat on "Burma"

JEWISH ATHLETIC SPORTS : Jewish Youth Conference sports rally to-day (Sunday) at the Blue Triangle ground, near the ground of the Y.M.C.A. Procter Branch, Byculla at 2 p.m. Mr. Y. J. Hemi will preside, and Mrs. Hemi will give away the prizes.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : Lecture on "Parichalan Mudra And Its Benefits" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in 448 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

DELISLE ROAD A.R.P. COMMITTEE : Pubilc lecture will be given by Mr. D. N. Kale, under the chairmanship of Principal N. M. Kale the Divisional Warden of the DeLisle Road, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Dhokavada in the Alibaug Taluka.

NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS : Members of the League and Young Folks' Brotherhood will go to Andheri and visit the Hansraj Morarjee Public School to-day (Sunday). The party will start from Grant Road Station by the train leaving Churchgate at 8-30

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Leaven of Theosophy" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

MUSIC AT SIR P. M. GARDENS : A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir P. M. Gardens (Malabar Hill) Bombay today (Sunday) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m (S.T.) by Mr. B J. Mankame

MODERN HEALTH HOME : Second annual gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the J. R. Vanmali Hall, (opposite Chhabildas High School, Chhabildas Road, Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Rly.). Swami Kuwalayanand, Director, Kaiwalyadham, Bombay, and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Physical Education Bombay Province will preside.

GUMASTA CONFERENCE TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

A cycle procession to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. from Mangrol Mansion, Bora Bazar, Fort and will join the procession which will start from Champa Gulli.

A procession at 3-30 p.m. from Champa Gulli and will pass through different localities and will terminate at Muzafarabad Hall.

SOCIAL WELFARE GROUP : Sjt. Raghubhai P. Sastri's lecture on "Our Health" at Swasthiya Mandir Office on Kalbadevi Road above Swadeshi Market, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

'G' WARD FLAG SALUTATION : Monthly flag salutation to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the premises of 'G' Ward D. C. C. Dadar. Sjt. I. S. Patel, the President, will unfurl the flag.

THIRD KONKANI CONFERENCE : Meeting of Executive Committee to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Kanara Brotherhood, 302-B, Bangadwadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET : A meeting will be held at Bhadran Bhuvan 95, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBAN MOTOR CAR DRIVERS' UNION : General meeting of the members of the Union at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in Congress House Compound. Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will preside.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION : "Politics Should Be Taboo To Women" will be the subject of a public debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Vanmali Hall premises Dadar. Mr. A. S. Sidhaye will propose. Mrs. Narmadaben R. Parekh will oppose and Mrs. Goolbanoo J. R. Doctor will preside.

GITA PRAVACHAN : Public meeting at Brahma-Nivas, West Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Mr. Manubhai Pandya, will preside and Mr. Navinchandra M. Kamdar will deliver public lecture on 'Adhunic Jeevan and Gita'.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN : Weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawdi. Master Hiraji Randiv will give songs in ghazal.

LATE SHRI JAMNALAL BAJAJ : Public meeting of the citizens of the Suburbs to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle East, to mourn the death of Shri Jamnalalji Bajaj.

A FEAST OF PUNJABI POETRY : "Ishaq Lahar", the well-known Punjabi poet, has agreed to recite his selected poems and pieces from his Heer in the Khalsa College, Matunga, chemistry room on Monday, the 23rd instant at 9 p.m. sharp. All interested are cordially invited to make the function a success. Pandit Sudarshan will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE : Municipal Girl Scout Rally, on the Gilder Tank Playground, Lamington Road near Pannalal Terraces, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.), i.e. 4-9 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and Mrs. Collaco will distribute the prizes to the winners of the Girl Scout Annual Sports.

LATE SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ : Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena and other Women's Organisations, a condolence meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at Hira Bang, C. P. Tank to-morrow (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Mrs. Ramnarain Ruia will preside.

DEEPAK MANDAL : A public debate in Gujarati will be held under the auspices of the "Deepak" Mandal, in the premises of Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal (Vithalbhai Patel Road) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when Messrs. Jyotindra Dave, Bhanushanker Vyas, Karsondas Manek, Miss Usha Mehta and others will discuss the subject, "Our Marriage System Is A Failure"

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE : Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Shri Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the national flag

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES : The Hindustani Classes conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will recommence from to-day (Sunday) to coach students for the ensuing examinations of the Wardha Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samitee to be held in the month of August 1942. The new Kovid classes will be started after the declaration of Parichaya results.

Further details will be available at the Congress House

VINOBA BHAVE'S LECTURE : Acharya Vinoba Bhave will give the convocation address (in Marathi) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Opera House) at the 7th Convocation of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, for conferring degrees to the successful candidates at the Rashtrabhasha Kovid Exam. of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Wardha. Sjt. Balasaheb Kher will preside.

BLACK-OUT IN MAHIM : A revised order of the District Magistrate Bombay Suburban District, states that from February 19 complete obscuration of all lights will be enforced between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. within the limits of Mahim Causeway the areas of the Bandra-Santa Cruz Municipality and the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality, lying to the west of Princes Avenue and the Ghondbunder Road, the whole area of the Juhu Municipality and the villages of Versowa, Madh, Erangal, Aksa, Marve, Manori (Gorai, Malad, Mogra and Trombay

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ : At the annual general meeting of the Samaj it was decided to help recruiting volunteers for the 'P.V.B.' organised by the B.P.C.C. The following office-bearers were elected :

President : Mr. E. Damodara Menon; Secretary : Mr. V. E. Varughese; Treasurer : Mr. V. K. Ezhuthachen; Members of the Governing Body : Messrs T. K Kurup; M. N. Kurup; C. P. Sankaran Nair; C. G. Nair; N. A. Krishnan; U. S. Menon; K. M. Nair; V. M. Menon; P. Bhaskaran and N. P. Achan. Auditors : Mr. M. C. Achuthan Nair and Mr. A. A. Menon.

THIRD THRILLING WEEK

WHEN

a girl is madly in love with a wandering violinist, she runs a riot . . . .

RANJIT'S GREAT SOCIAL

BETI

Directed by:
JAYANT DESAI

Cast:
KHURSHID, VASANTI
AROON

Daily at 3, 6, 9 p. m.

OPERA HOUSE

SILVER JUBILEE
25th WEEK 25th

MINERVA'S Mighty Historical

SIKANDAR

Director:—SOHRAB MODI
As popular as Ever at
MINERVA

TO-DAY—SHOWS
Nos. 551, 552, 553, 554.
DAILY 3 SHOWS—
3-30, 6-15, 9 P.M.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays
1 P.M. Matinee Extra.
An Evergreen Release

ZANANA SHOW
Every Wednesday
AT 1 P.M.

7 SEVENTH WEEK

EDIFYING! ELEVATING!
—with UNCOMPROMISING IDEOLOGY!!!

NEW THEATRES' UNIQUE SOCIAL!

DOCTOR

Starring:—
BHARATI, PUNKAJ
JYOTI PRAKASH etc.

Daily:—3-30, 6-15, & 9 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

AT NEW WEST END

PRAKASH'S
Monumental Service in the cause of Art Culture and Religion of India

Now Enters in
4TH GLORIOUS WEEK

Bharat Milap

(HINDI)

BHARAT BHET

(MARATHI)

"In view of Sanskrit, Art and Beauty this is one of the best and up to date pictures I have ever seen".

(Sd.) J. D. BIRLA

PRAKASH'S Golden Production

SEE AT—

MAJESTIC

Cinema.....Girgaum

TIME—DAILY
11-15 a.m. (MARATHI)
2-30 p.m. and 5-45 p.m.
(HINDI)
8-45 p.m. (MARATHI)

Also Running at DELHI, LAHORE, ALLAHABAD, BENARES CAWNPORE, MURADABAD, DEHRA DUN, MEERUT and Other Stations!

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

A GREAT LOVE-STORY of two people, which might be your Own . .

NATIONAL'S

Garib

Starring:

SURENDRA
and
ROSE

Directed by: R. Thakur
Produced by: Mehboob

SWASTIK
TALKIES

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
Matinee today at 12 Noon

"IT IS NOT FAIR," SAYS JINNAH

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

"If Mr. Rajagopalachariar will get the authority and sanction of the Congress, which he has not at present, and define some basis, some common ground, and then finds the Muslim League taking an impossible attitude, then it may lie in his mouth to accuse us," declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement to the Press today.

WHAT C.R. SAID

Mr. Jinnah said: "My attention has been drawn to a speech of Mr. Rajagopalachariar published in the newspapers yesterday. I did not do anything than to quote an extract from his speech reproduced in the "Hindu" of January 22 which he delivered at Tambaram. The extract, which I quote again will speak for itself. Mr. Rajagopalachariar then said:

"There has been no settlement between the Government and the principal political organisations over whom such illustrious persons as Mahatma Gandhi and Qaide-e-Azam Jinnah presided. These were not small individuals—one had become almost as famous as the other and both of them were tremendously popular in the country. E. had 'a blind following let it be so; but it was a true following. Here were, then, two powerful popular organisations of Hindus and Muslims, both at war with the Government and, therefore, with all the operations of the Government these were facts."

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

Mr. Jinnah said, "I think it is most unjust on the part of Mr. Rajagopalachariar to accuse me of obstructing and refusing to come to a settlement with the Congress. The Congress had not budged an inch from its original position and the demand for an immediate declaration of complete independence for India with power to the people to frame their own constitution through a constituent assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise and it has repeatedly rejected the basis of any settlement within the framework of the present constitution. It is not fair to me or to the League that in order to satisfy some questioner at a public meeting Mr. Rajagopalachariar should have made statements as he has done.—A. P.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN ARMY RULES

The following amendments to Indian Army Rules are published in the "Gazette of India",:

Defence Co-ordination Department:—By an amendment of Defence of India Rules it is announced that; "Any police officer, and any other person authorised by Government in this behalf may, for any purpose connected with the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of the war, maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community or the administration of these rules, affix any notice to, or cause any notice to be displayed on, any premises, vehicle or vessel, and may for the purpose of exercising the power conferred by this rule enter any premises, vehicle or vessel at any time.

"Any person authorised by Government in this behalf may, for any purpose mentioned in Sub-Rule (2), by order direct the owner or other person in possession or control of any premises, vehicle or vessel to display any notice on, or in, the premises, vehicle or vessel in such manner as may be specified in the order.

"If any person without lawful authority removes, alters, defaces, obliterates or in any way tampers with any notice affixed or displayed in pursuance of these rules, or contravenes any order under Sub-Rule E(3) he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both."

Department of Supply:—A memorandum relating to the import of railway equipment and dock and harbour equipment from U.S.A. under the Lease and Lend Act is published.—A. P

THE RAHENAJAT

The "Rahenajat", a monthly published in Bhavnagar, and edited by Janab Haji G. H. Ismail, has just issued a commemoration number in memory of Imam Hosein. The number is full of articles on the martyrdom of the great Imam with several quotations including that of Edward Gibbon who said: "In a distant age and climate the tragic scene of the death of Hosein will awaken the sympathy of the coldest reader."

MENZIES' S. O. S.

Distribute What You Have Now

CAN'T WAIT FOR INCREASING WAR PRODUCTION

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, former Australian Prime Minister, has cabled to the "News Chronicle" this message giving his view on what we must do now that Singapore has fallen:—

The fall of Singapore undoubtedly brings the Pacific war to a crisis, a crisis which cannot be surmounted without clear thought and instant action.

As I see it, there are three matters which must determine our policy, firstly, as the material foundation for our belief in ultimate victory is that the Allies between them command the bulk of the world's relevant resources and must, therefore, ultimately produce more ships and guns and aeroplanes than the Axis power, every step must be taken to convert what is potential into what is actual.

Production must be organised as never before. People must work as never before. But we shall be foolish if we think that the setting up of Ministers of Production or the best machinery in the world for productive organisation will enable us to get over this crisis in the Far East.

Short term problems are not to be solved by long term policies. That brings me to my second matter.

If vital bases in Burma and in and around north Australia are to be saved, then plainly the immediate problem is not so much production of new material which must in the nature of things, take a long time, but urgent and immediate redistribution of that material which we now have.

IT IS VITAL TO ULTIMATE VICTORY THAT THE ALLIES SHOULD PRODUCE IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS MANY THOUSANDS OF AEROPLANES, BUT IF THEY ARE EVER TO BE ABLE TO USE THEM EFFECTIVELY AGAINST JAPAN, EVERYTHING IS GOING TO DEPEND UPON HOW QUICKLY DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS AND WEEKS HUNDREDS OF AEROPLANES CAN BE PUSHED IN TO STEM THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.—A. P.

"Eat Less" Drive In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Feb. 20.

An "Eat Less" appeal has been made by Ceylon's Food Controller, Mr. R. S. V. Poulier, to the well-to-do classes, whom he exhorts to cut out luxury foods and share in the common sacrifice with the poorer class. This is not the time to tickle the palate," he told the press.—A.P.

Govt. Demand Return Of Rubber Stocks

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The Government of India are issuing a Rubber Control (Stocks) Order under which it will be necessary for (a) estates and dealers and (b) factories to submit returns of stocks of rubber, respectively: to the Controller, Indian Rubber Licencing Committee, Kottayam, and to the Central Government in the Supply Department. Persons not disclosing their stocks in time will render themselves liable to penalties under the Defence of India Rules. —A.P.

Women Workers' Training Camp

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

Preliminary arrangements are being made in connection with the opening of the Women Workers' Training Camp organised under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference. The camp, which will be opened on March 12, will be located at Abrama, via Vedachha, on the B.B. & C. I. Railway in Surat district. It is two miles from the railway station and four miles from the sea.

Shrimati Miraben, who has arrived at Vedachha, is busy looking to the arrangements in the camp.

Pamphlets containing information about the camp have been made available to those desiring admission to the camp.—United Press.

HEADQUARTERS STIRRED TO ACTION

The citizens of Bombay and particularly the women folk, will be glad to learn that the reports of excesses of soldiers which were exposed in the press are receiving attention at military Headquarters.

The "Chronicle" learns that the military authorities are investigating into the matter and that military police are taking over the complaints recorded at the different police stations in the City.

INTENSIFYING JAMNALALJI'S WORK

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a meeting of Congress workers and friends of the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to-day when he explained the significance of the deceased's activities in connection with the promotion of Khadi, Hindi Prachar, Charka Sangha and Harijan uplift.

Mahatma Gandhi invited suggestions for intensifying the deceased's work. The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow. Those who attended the meeting were Mrs. Bajaj, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Vinoba Bhave and Seth G. D. Birla.—A. P.

Sequel To Strategical Errors

VICHY, Feb. 20.

The Riom trial was resumed this afternoon. When the accused entered the court by a subterranean passage, M. Daladier led the way smoking a cigarette and with his hands in his pockets and his head down. M. Blum was smiling, while General Gamelin looked downcast and M. Gy De La Chambre and M. Jacomet indifferent. The Counsel for M. Daladier, Mr. Ribet said that the new examination should extend to their responsibilities prior to 1936 and since September 1940. Expressing astonishment that the court had not thought it necessary to examine the conduct of military affairs Mr. Ribet said, "military disaster was the result of strategical and practical errors and deficient morale of certain military chiefs." Mr. Ribet added that at first, it was a question of proceedings in respect of war responsibility, but on the court's finding that those really responsible were not there, fresh action for war unpreparedness was started.—Reuter.

War Risks Insurance Scheme

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

A Press Note issued to-day says that the Government of India have now definitely decided to introduce legislation at an early date to cover the establishment of the War Risks Insurance Scheme to cover buildings and machinery plant of factories. The rate of premium will be uniform for all factories and insurance will be compulsory.—United Press.

MORE "BEVIN BOYS" FOR ENGLAND.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

It is learnt that a fifth batch of "Bevin Boys" to be trained in England is likely to leave India early in April next. The selection of fifty trainees is now in progress.

It is understood that the second batch of "Bevin Boys" is shortly returning to India on the completion of their training.—United Press.

PVB

The activity of the P. V. B. in respect of affording facilities to people to get First Aid Training is on the increase. Women have come forward to co-operate in this matter and their Committee have organised four centres at the following places:—

(1) C Ward Congress Committee Office, Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Instruction will be given in Gujarathi.

(2) Bhagini Samaj, Raval Building, Lamington Road, Instruction will be given in Gujarathi.

(3) Saraswat Mandal, Saraswat Colony, Gamdevi. Instruction will be given in Marathi.

(4) Gandhi Seva Sena, Adonwalla Building, Next to Wilson College, Chowpatty. Instruction will be given in Hindustani.

Besides these centres the Social Service League will shortly open First Aid Centres at their branches at Dadar, Parel and Girgaum.

The P. V. B. earnestly request that all the men and women trained in First Aid and Home Nursing may report to the Headquarters of the P. V. B. at Congress House, Girgaum.

The P. V. B. is anxious to give hospital experience to women trained in First Aid and Home Nursing. Such qualified women are therefore requested to get in touch with the P. V. B

LITERATURE FOR PUBLIC

Literature on various items and activities of the P. V. B. is being prepared and will be made available to public very shortly. Also other literature in the form of instructions and requests to people as to how they can best protect themselves and their families is being prepared and will be published very soon. This literature will be classified into a number of handy booklets which will be within the means of the poorest person in the city. The P. V. B. has taken into consideration all possible dangers and emergency situations and on its basis instructions are being prepared. These instructions are written in a language which can easily be understood by a layman and are yet exhaustive.

P. V. B. Training

(Issued from the P.V.B. Office.)

Enrolment of the P.V.B. Volunteers is now going on briskly in all the Circles into which the City has been divided. Volunteers are being specially enrolled for First-Aid and Home Nursing training. We intend opening 40 First-Aid Classes, to begin with in different wards of the City. Wherever 25 people can gather for such training, arrangements will be made to conduct a class in that place. Public bodies desiring to make this training available to their members should at once communicate to the P.V.B. Office to facilitate prompt arrangements. Those classes are open both to men and women. No age limit is prescribed.

For ordinary volunteers, there will be no drill nor any elaborate training. A couple of hours training in places where these volunteers reside will be all that is necessary for common duties.

Of course for specialised sections, there will be special training. But it is not obligatory on every volunteer to join these special classes of volunteers.

Many enquiries are coming to us as regards evacuation. There need be no panic on this score. Those that are occupied in useful activities have absolutely no reason to run away from those activities. Of course there is nothing wrong in sending women and children to places of greater safety, but there is no immediate reason as to why people having work to do in Bombay should quit their posts of duty.

Dewan Bahadur Narayanrao Vithal Sayana and Seth Harkisandas Lakhmidas have consented to be members of the General Body of the P.V.B.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

Work of the P.V.B. (People's Volunteer Brigade) has started in right earnest. A meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's office, when Sjt. Ashok Mehta, the G.O.C. of the P.V.B., will explain the working of the P. V. B. in this Ward.

An adjourned meeting of the G.D.C.C. Council will be held in the Committee's office immediately after the workers' meeting.

STORM HAVOC IN SURAT VILLAGE

SURAT, February 21.

A severe storm stated to be the strongest in recent years blew over the village Burbodhan near here yesterday evening causing much damage to property.

Roofs of huts and tiles from buildings were blown over and corrugated sheets were seen floating in the air menacing the lives of the villagers. A young girl who had ascended the roof of the house to fetch fire wood was lifted in the air and thrown in a thorny bush at some distance.

The exact nature of the loss has not been ascertained.—United Press.

A Pakistan Conference will be held in Jinnahabad, Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, on February 25 and 26. Mr. I. I. Chundrigar President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League will preside.

At Mahalaxmi

Neglected Sanjakdar Wins Turf Club Cup

Byculla Club Cup For Greetings; Favourites Alternate With Outsiders

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large crowd witnessed the decision of the last day of Bombay big meeting at Mahalaxmi. The weather was cool and strong breeze was blowing throughout the proceedings.

Favourites alternated with outsiders and at the end of the day, many a punter must have been on the loosing side.

The neglected Sanjakdar, Bromely up, annexed the Turf Club Cup from Shayal Nayif and Young Tiger while the favourites, Ubayan Faisal and Hikmat Pasha were not in the money. Shayal Nayif was the first to break the line and at one stage of the journey maintained a gap of half a length from Sanjakdar. The latter improved his position from the distance post and got the measure of the first-named in the last few yards.

Greetings annexed the Byculla Club Cup from Steel Helmet and Sitara. This was a slow run race the timing recorded being 3 mins. 7 3|5 secs. Finalist, despite the crushing impost of 10-4 was the market choice and Sitara too was in good demand.

The 5 to 1 on favourite Golden Fawn obliged in the Hughes Memorial Plate. Good Fare tried to make a run away affair in this event. He led the field well up in the straight and was overhauled by the Baroda horse, close home.

In the day's opening event, the second division of the Harbour Plate, the well-fancied Firdouse scored from Rose Apple and Bell Act. Well Masked who was badly placed in the early stage, ran stoutly to place fourth.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's Prince Suri, cleverly handled by Chavan, won the Town Plate from Prince Mahmud and Rabdan. Ushama, the market-rage, filled in the unremunerative fourth place. Subhi Jazira and Bon Amis were forward runners and may soon find winning opportunities.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's Savoyard, Marrable up, snatched the verdict from Sammy Brass at the post. Mirage disloged her rider, Hayat Mahomed at the starting gate and bolted.

Playwright won the Heath Memorial Plate from Ishtay and No Wonder. Red Flower, the market-rage could not manage out of the bad passage but finished on at the heels of the placed horses.

In the Morland Plate, Man-eater defeated Ginger Boy on the post. Ratifier placed third in front of Masque. Clarify finished fifth and is one for the note book.

The Gaekwar of Baroda's Snow White held So That's That and Hot Bun II in the concluding event, the Manton Plate.

Among the jockeys, Evans, Britt and Bromley rode doubles while S. Chavan, Marrable and Jones rode a winner each.

Fourteen punters who solved the double event received Rs. 759-8-0 each and five nominators of the treble event were each rewarded with 4,340-8-0.

THE HARBOUR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's FIRDOUSE 8/7, Evans 1
Mrs. N.E. Raymond's ROSE APPLE 8/3, Brace 2
Mr. G. Dharamsey's BELL ACT 7/9, Sibbritt 3
Mr. B. W. Figgius nd Major J. Robertson's WELL MASKED 8/0 Mhd. Khan 4
Won by 1 1/4 length, 1 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 28 4/5 secs.
Not run: Bright Lad and Air Ace
Tote paid Rs. 42 for win: Rs. 20, Rs. 36 and Rs. 31 for places.
Favourite: Firdouse.
Winner trained by Aga Cumberally.

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.
H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PRINCE SURI 8/5 Chavan 1
Messrs. Harmony and A.H Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE MAHMUD 9-2 cd. 8-2 Faruq Shah 2
H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RABDAN 9/2, Amir Ahmed 3
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's USHAMA 8-9 cd 8-2 Kheemsingh 4
Won by neck, short-head, short-head
Time: 2 minutes 7 seconds.
Not run: Metro 8/9.
Tote paid Rs. 89 for win: Rs. 24, Rs. 23 and Rs. 34 for places.
Favourite: Ushama
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE HARBOUR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's SAVOYARD 8/13, Marrable 1
Mr. F.G. Travers' SAMMY BRASS 9/0 Burn 2
Mr. N.E.D. Pandole's LIBERTY 8/3, Davison 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's HECTIC 8/8, Bromley 4
Won by head, 1 1/2 lengths, head.
Time: 1 min. 28 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win: Rs. 22, Rs. 40 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by F. Bullock.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN FAWN 9-1 Britt 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 8-5 Sibbritt 2
Mr B K Poddar's BISTOLFI 9-1 Bromley 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's GOLDEN TIGER 8-5 Roberts 4
Not run: Gloaming
Won by 1 length, 1 length, head.
Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 12 for win: Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE HEATH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's PLAYWRIGHT 9-4 Evans 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mrs. D. M. Mistry's ISHTAY 7-11 cd. 7-13 Southey 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's NO WONDER 9-4 Sibbritt 3
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH 8-0 Britt 4
Not run: Metro.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, short head
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 100 for win: Rs. 34, Rs. 37 and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by F W Northmore.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.
Messrs. K T Sampat and Majid Haji Muhammal's SANJAKDAR 7-4 cd. 7-6 Bromley 1
Mr E M W Jayasuriya and Dr. A de Fonseca's SHAYAL NAYIF 8-0 cd 8-4 Davison 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8-0 Britt 3
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's UBAYAN FAISAL 9-0 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Four Aces
Won by 3/4 length, 8 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 3 minutes 20 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 179 for win; Rs. 39 Rs. 22 and Rs. 32 for places.
Winner trained by Ahmed Abbas.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8-9 Jones 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STEEL HELMET 9-9 Britt 2
Mr A S Tyebjee's SITARA 8-7 Burn 3
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 7-7 cd 7-9 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by head, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 3 minutes 7 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 99 for win: Rs. 25, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by N E Raymond.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Diamond's MAN-EATER 8-0 Bromley 1
Mr H Romer's GINGER BOY 8-11 Evans 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8-11 Britt 3
Mr A J Hoyt's MASQUE 7-7 Thompson 4
Not run: Lady in Red and Terrace.
Won by short head, 1/2 length, head.
Time: 1 minute 39 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 74 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by A Higgins.

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNOW WHITE 8-9 Britt 1
Mr A Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7-11 Jones 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Harmony's HOT BUN II 8-2 Marrable 3
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's NEOCELL 8-2 Evans 4
Not run: Dinshaw and Alarm.
Won by 1/4 length, 1 length, short head.
Time: 1 minute 26 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 48 for places.
Winner trained by M C Patel.

U. P. Lawn Tennis Tournament

LUCKNOW, February 20

The following are the results of the matches played in the U. P. Lawn Tennis tournament played at the Oujh Gymkhana Club this evening:—

Men's Singles: Reddy beat Mahendra Singh 7—5, 6—3.

Prem Pandhi beat M. Caul 7—5, 6—2

Deo beat S. H. Mirza 6—3, 6—3

Men's Doubles: Prem Pandhi and Narendra Nath beat T. N. Srivastava and S. H Mirza 9—11, 6—2, 6—1.

Prem Pandhi and Narendra Nath beat Reddy and Deo 6—2, 6—4

Caul and Chitamber v. Iftikhar Ahmad and Irshad 13—11, 5—5 (unfinished)

Mixed Doubles: Miss D. Foster and M. Alam w o Ahmad Hussain and Partner.

Professional Singles: Nawab Din beat Nasirullah Khan 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.—A.P

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 20.

The death occurred on Thursday of Mrs. Sackett (67) wife of Rev. F C. Sackett Superintendent of the Hyderabad Methodist Mission.—A.P.

EVACUATION FROM KARACHI

Govt. Arrangements For Those Willing To Leave City

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

It is learnt that in view of the Far Eastern situation the Sind Government are making arrangements to move from Karachi city such people as are willing to go to Tatta town, 45 miles from Karachi where certain conveniences can be provided. Some hundreds of acres of land are being made available for public use.

The control of the Tatta Municipality is being taken over by the Government who are appointing a Special Officer to look after conveniences of the evacuees.

SCHOOL EXAMS.

Pir Ellahi Bux, Education Minister, Sind called the heads of all secondary schools in Karachi in his chamber to-day and gave them instructions to hold the annual examination from February 25 and finish them before March 5 in order to enable the students to leave Karachi with their parents and guardians conveniently if they wish to move from the city in view of the Far Eastern situation.

An order has also been issued by the Government making incumbent on all schools to relieve the students by the above date.

Azad Muslim Conference

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, and President of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference is leaving for Calcutta on February 27 by air to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Conference.

Among others Mr. A. K. Fazlul, Huq, Premier of Bengal, will attend the Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

Ruler Of Bahrain Dead

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Information has been received from Bahrain, Persian Gulf, that H. H. Sheikh Sir Hamid Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Ruler of Bahrain, died suddenly at noon to-day following a stroke.

His Highness was in treaty relations with Britain and was a staunch friend.—A.P.

COMPLETE BLACKOUT IN SUBURBS ALSO

The Government of Bombay have ordered from 19th February 1942 complete obscuration of all lights to be enforced between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m within the limits of—

Mahim Caseway,

the areas of the Bandra-Santa Cruz Municipality and the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipality lying to the west of Princes' Avenue and the Ghodbunder Road,

the whole area of the Juhu Municipality,

the villages of Verowa, Madh, Erangal, Aksa, Marve, Manori, Gorai, Mahul, Nanale and Trombay

Davar's College Annual Sports

The annual athletic sports of Davar's College of Commerce were held on Saturday on the Western India Football Association ground on the Cooperage before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The day's Card provided 16 events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed.

Mr. Q. Kachadorian secured the highest number of points in Championship Events annexing the Cambata Championship Challenge Cup for the year. Mr. B. H. Reporter secured the second highest number of points securing the late Mr. Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla Second Championship Challenge Cup. Both the Champions were congratulated on the maidan amidst loud cheers.

In 440 Yards Championship Event Mr. Q. Kachadorian broke the tape first winning Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup, while the same Mr. Q. Kachadorian beat his opponents easily in One Mile Race securing Mrs. Sodawaterwalla Challenge Cup. In the 100 Yards Race again Mr. Q. Kachadorian and Mr. B. H. Reporter were close rivals for first place, the former annexing the late Mr. Dinshaw Panthakee Challenge Cup reserved for the event.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF RAMAKRISHNA: The 107th birthday anniversary of Sree Ramakrishna Paramhansa will be celebrated at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, to-day (Sunday) as follows: 7 to 9 a.m. Usha kirtan, Vedic chants, etc; 9 to 10 a.m One act plays (in Marathi) of 'Valmiki' and 'Vasant Visarbhole' by pupils of Boys High School, Dadar; 10 to 11 a. m. musical concert and songs by various parties; 11 to 2 p.m. Feeding of the poor Narayanas; 3 to 4 p.m. Bhajan and Kirtan by Mrs. Sumitra Rane and Mr. Manikara Rane; 4 to 6 p.m Public meeting; Speeches by Swami Atmaswarupananda; Mr. J. K. Mehta; Prof. G. C Banerjee; Miss Guna Sundari Gore; Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta; Prof. S. B. Ranade; Musical entertainment and distribution of 'Prasad.'

A. R. P. Work For Provinces

Govt. Of India Only To Advise And Pay Expenses!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

It is stated here that the Government of India has made it clear to all provincial Governments that they are free to take all precautionary measures they think fit against air raids and it will be prepared to contribute its share of the expenses. The Government of India is also stated to have informed the Provincial Governments that it will confine itself to the function of advice and co-ordination.

LIAISON OFFICERS

With a view to eliminating all avoidable delays it is understood high officials of the Civil Defence Department of the Government of India will be constantly touring threatened areas and advise workers on the spot. It is understood the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of two officers who will be visiting areas likely to be exposed to air raids and act as liaison officers between men on the spot and the Government of India.

CALCUTTA IS READY

An official spokesman who has recently come here from Bengal expressed the opinion that the Bengal Government has taken all possible precautions and Calcutta was fully seized of the seriousness of the situation. He added there was now in Calcutta a very large nucleus of trained wardens of the right type and he expected the other provinces similarly exposed to danger would likewise take necessary measures. He expressed confidence that local Governments would ensure that there was no dearth of basic food in case of an air-raid and they would see that they were distributed to markets controlled by either Government or local bodies.—A. P.

India Divided Into Three Zones For Co-ordination Of Activities

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

With a view to effecting better co-ordination of work in the provinces for taking measures in connection with civil defence, the Government of India, it is understood, have decided to divide India into three zones and appoint three touring officers to be in charge of each zone. The officers will inspect the work done in the provinces and see that instructions from the Centre are implemented.

Wing Commander Steele Perkins, A.R.P. officer in Hong Kong, has been appointed touring officer.—United Press.

TRIBUTE TO "SEVA MANDIR"

The function for the celebration of the "Seva Mandir Day" in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Bhagini Samaj came off at the Seva Mandir near the B. D. D Chawls, Bellasis Road, on Saturday evening. A fairly good gathering consisting mainly of those interested in the activities of the Samaj was present on the occasion. Mr. M. C. Chagla, a Judge of the Bombay High Court, presided, and Mrs. Chagla distributed the prizes.

The annual report that was read reviewed the activities of the Seva Mandir and pointed out that the Bal Mandir was being run with a view to teach three "Rs." to the kids. Besides, adult classes for women, visiting of the B. D. D. Chawls, and the running of a night school were the main activities of the Seva "Mandir."

Mrs. Urmila Mehta acquainted the audience with the origin and work of the Mandir.

Mr. Chagla referred to the patriotic services of the Mandir and spoke of its useful work in high terms.

Deo At Kolhapur

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, February 20

Mr. Shankarrao Deo arrived here this morning when he was given a rousing reception by Bhai Bagal and other State workers. Sjt. Deo had discussions with leaders of several State organisations on Congress constructive work and on the question of holding of Kolhapur Prajaparishad. In the evening, Sjt Deo addressed a huge meeting where he exhorted the audience to be fearless and not to get panicky. He leaves for Poona by the night mail after visiting Vadgaon Khadi Centre.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH.

New York, February 21

Previous closing 18.33
To-day's opening 18.32
Difference ..... —01
To-day's closing ..... not received

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, February 21

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

March (18.44/44) 18.32/32
May (18.59/59) 18.53/52
July (18.72/72) 18.65/65

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, February 21

SEEDS

Castorseeds February/March (£20 5/6 sellers) closed

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£20 11/16 sellers) closed

Linseed La Plata February/March (£19) closed

Groundnut Coromandal Coast February/March (£18 7/8 East Coast India shipment; £19 1/2 West Coast India shipment) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Pig Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, February 21

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T.T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, February 21

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION.

London, February 21

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, February 21

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 9/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1 5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30 36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

61 Per Cent Of City's Population Is Still Illiterate

Kher On Ways And Means Of Taking Light Of Learning To The Poor And Helpless

An appeal to the students to give every possible help in the [illegible] of the literacy campaign was made by Mr. B. G. Kher, President, Bombay Adult Education Committee, addressing the students of the Sydenham College of Commerce, on Saturday afternoon Mr. Kher also indicated four different ways in which the students could render effective help.

Principal Antia welcomed Mr. Kher.

Mr. Kher recalled how the Adult Education Board had been set up during the Congress regime, as a non-party platform from which to tackle the problem of illiteracy. Since April 1939 when the campaign was first inaugurated in the city 38,000 adults had been made literate. At present 400 classes were being run with a strength of nearly 8,000 pupils. But the tragic fact remained that 61 per cent. or approximately nine lakhs out of the 15 lakhs of the citizens of Bombay were illiterate. Excluding children of school going age, there were nearly six lakhs of people waiting for the light of literacy to come to them.

Continuing, Mr. Kher urged that those who had received education should not selfishly keep it to themselves to spread it far and wide. The sooner they got out of the selfish-rut, the better for them. He was, however, aware that people's feelings had been deadened. They were not alive to the sorrow and tragedy of the lives of their neighbours, of their kith and kin. In his view it was this absence of love for and sympathy with their fellow men that was responsible for the present world catastrophe. He hoped, however, that the students had no intention of allowing their country to continue its present miserable existence any longer.

Mr. Kher pointed out several ways in which the students could help. They could enrol as volunteer teachers and conduct one literacy class in the city. During their vacation they could, in their own villages and home towns, carry the message of literacy to the poor and helpless peasants. They could contribute money and help as volunteers either in making speeches or taking round the collection boxes. Those who were more enthusiastic could undertake research and study to find out easier and more effective methods of imparting literacy and knowledge.

Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa whose 107th birthday anniversary will be publicly celebrated to-day with a whole-day programme at the Ashram, Khar.

JAPANESE MENACE TO INDIA

According to the Chungking radio the "Ta Kung Pao" in an editorial to-day declared: "It is an event of the greatest significance for Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, leader of 450 million people and supreme commander of millions of armed forces in the field, to take time to visit India". Two years ago, when Pandit Nehru visited Chungking, the paper recalled having said two things to the Indian leader—first Asia's barbarous race is the Japanese; second, Japan, though an Asiatic nation, despises other Asiatics. She has enslaved several Asiatic peoples, including the inhabitants of Luichow island and the Korea, and is even trying to enslave the Chinese as another step towards the conquest of all Asiatic nations. For these reasons China's war against Japan can be rightly called a sacred war for the Asiatic people. Since Pandit Nehru's visit, China has fought on. Unfortunately, the Indo-Chinese have now been trampled upon. Since the Pacific war broke out the Siamese have been attacked, Malaya has been occupied, Singapore may fall at any moment, Southern Burma has been penetrated, and the Japanese fire of aggressions is fast spreading to India's door. Tokyo these days has been wild with rejoicings over the fate of Singapore. Premier Tojo in his speech on February 11 declared that the height of the total war was yet to be reached.

An analysis of Japanese military psychology and the intrigues of the Axis Powers indicates that by this Tojo meant a westward push to India and a Northward attack against the Soviet Union. This is not a prophecy, but will be a fact in due course of time. At this very moment, Generalissimo Chiang went to India to meet the British and Indian leaders. The first thing on the agenda must be the question of military co-operation. It is a confident belief that Generalissimo effect on co-operation between Chiang's visit will have a decisive China, Britain and India.—A. P.

QUOTA OF BURMESE WOMEN IN WAR EFFORTS

People Of Burma Will Rise As One Man To Save Motherland

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The faith that Burma will rise as one man to save their Motherland and that Burma will go into the storm and through the storm was expressed by Lady Paw Tun, wife of the present Premier of Burma, broadcasting to-day from the Bombay station of the All-India Radio on the subject "In Burma to-day."

Lady Paw Tun said: "To-day the eyes of the world are watching the progress of events in Burma. Never before in her history has Burma been so much talked about, and yet so little known. One finds that the average person understands little about her life, her traditions, her customs and her people. Perhaps one reason for this exists in the fact that her people have not journeyed in large numbers to other shores. Their life at home has been so easy-going, so full of contentment and happiness, that restlessness and urge to see other lands is more or less absent in them. Travellers, merchants and missionaries who have come under the charm of that happy land are often reluctant to leave her shores.

But now all this is changed War is at her very door—the enemy has succeeded in occupying some of her territory—and her capital city, Rangoon where is situated the beautiful Shwe Dagon Pagoda, has had its rain of bombs.

In our airmen we have a mighty guard who are zealously protecting our lives and property. They have won for thmselves a reputation second to none—they fight with a courage and daring and their successes have been so brilliant and convincing that the people of Rangoon have been able to carry on a large por of their normal work during these weeks of day and night raiding. Here is a story that might interest you—it happened on the day of the first raid.

The 9-year-old daughter of a Burmese Princes of the ex-Royal family received eight wounds the building she was in was hit by a bomb. While she was in the hospital she was visited by some of the A.V.G. pilots and one of them promised to down three Jap. planes for each of her wounds. Subsequently it was reported that a pilot had gone 23 times and had brought down 24 planes. He must have been the pilot friend who gave the promise.

The broadcaster then spoke what the splendid part the women of Burma repeat. Burma had played and were playing during these critical days.

After the first year of our work and after the coming of Her Excellency Lady Dorman Smith, wife of our present Governor, we were faced with new and difficult problems. War clouds in the Far East were darkening The time was fast approaching when it became necessary to recognise the work of our association. The knitting and sewing continued as usual, but it soon became evident that the needs of our ever-increasing troops in Burma could only be met by sending them all of our output we were soon working to military orders for comforts.

I believe that the people of Burma will rise as one man in response to their Premier's appeal and save their beloved Motherland. In the words of the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, they will go "into the storm and through the storm."—A. P.

COTTON YARN-CONTROL ORDER IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

The Provincial Government by a notification under the Defence of India Rules directed that every person in the Province having possession or control of cotton yarn by way of trade business shall before the tenth of every month beginning from March furnish the Deputy Commissioners a statement of stock held up to the last day of the preceding month, if such stock exceeds four hundred pounds in weight.

The Magistrates and police officers are authorised to enter and inspect premises where yarn is stored.—United Press.

Mrs. Naidu Opens Art Exhibition

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

"In modern times one cannot stick to the old conventions and themes. In these times we need powerful things that express the age, that are strong and powerful in temperament and big size", observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing a distinguished gathering on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the exhibition of the painting of Mrs. Roop Krishna, A.R.C.A., and Mr. Roop Krishna, A.R.C.A., in the hall of the Punjab Literary League.

Mr. Justice Bakshi Teachand, who performed the opening ceremony, and Raja Narendra Nath welcomed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on behalf of the citizens of Lahore.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that the paintings impressed her as being powerful, original and symbolical, they were suggestive of the rudenesque and remembrandiesque styles. Usually they found in art exhibitions in India things of small and miniature type, but she was glad to say that in this exhibition were shown some very large, powerful and impressive works in which one noticed a breaking away from the old conventions and formulas.—A. P.

Ratnagiri Demand For More Buses

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 20.

Owing to the increasing rush of incoming passengers to Konkan, the different motor unions plying services direct between Bombay and stations in Ratnagiri district have approached the Regional Authorities to grant them facilities to enable them to run an adequate number of buses to suit the situation.—A.P.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOVE AGAINST COCHIN MINISTER

ERNAKULAM, Feb. 20.

In the Cochin Council to-day Mr. O. V. Iyyu, of the newly formed Unionist Party, asked for leave to table a motion under Sec. 27 (1). of the Legislative Council Rules expressing want of confidence in the Minister for Rural Development. As many as 23 members having risen in their seats in favour of the motion, the President fixed 9-30 a.m. on Monday morning for discussion of the motion.

The Dewan-President added that he would extend the Council meeting to Monday to enable the members to discuss the motion—A. P.

Heavy showers of rain fell at Dohad on Thursday noon to evening causing damage to Rabi crops of wheat and gram. Hopes of farmers to reap the harvest of 'rabi' crop after the failure of 'khariff' season have been utterly frustrated, Bhil agriculturists are hit hard.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 81,31,039-2-10.

FOR INDIAN RED CROSS AND AMENITIES FOR TROOPS

Rs. 100 Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Kt., J.P., (monthly).

FOR THE R. A. F.

Rs. 300 Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox (monthly); Mr. Donald G. Hill, M.L.A., J.P., (monthly). Rs. 100 Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Kt., J.P., (monthly).

Grand total on Saturday (excluding sums less than Rs. 100), Rs. 81,32,305-10-10.

Hornby Vellard Masjid

Mr. Akbarkhan Araslakhan writes:

At Hornby Vellard there is a small masjid near Haji Alibaba Durgah. This masjid is too small for the purpose of prayer on Fridays. More than 200 Muslims, who are all poor, assemble for prayer while about fifty meet for prayer every day. On Fridays, about fifty of the devotees have to offer prayer on the public road on account of want of space in the Masjid. I communicated with the Government and the Bombay Municipality for a plot of land so as to extend the mosque to accommodate more persons. The Bombay Municipality has offered a plot of land admeasuring 281 square yards at Rs. 10 per square yard but we the Pathans are very poor to purchase the plot of land or to build the Masjid. We, therefore request rich Muslims to help us to buy the plot from the Municipality and to enlarge the Masjid. Philanthropic Muslims desirous of contributing money may communicate with Mr. Ghulam Hussain Khairaz, Orient Club Building, Sea Face, Chowpatty or Mr. Mahomed Ali Maniar Memni Building, old Parsi Statue.

BOMBAY LIFTS ACT

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, has informed the Bombay Property Owners' Association in reply to their representation that it is proposed to amend the Bombay Lifts Acts of 1939 and the rules thereunder, wherever necessary and it is hoped that the proposed amendments will clear up any existing difficulties experienced by the owners of the lifts. These revised rules will be published in due course for criticism before final adoption.

ALLEGED THEFT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Anarkhan Dost Mahomed (28) who is alleged to have removed a lock with a jemmy was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police and was produced to-day before Mr. K.J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

In the course of his undoing the lock, the police officer stated the inmates of the house of Dr. Dhotre, on the first floor (Girgaum Rd.), raised an alarm. The culprit tried to escape in a 'D' route bus. But he failed to do so. Finding his position unsafe and seeing the inmates of the house close at his heels, he took out a clasp-knife with which he threatened to stab. A crowd gathered round When one Phirozsha Dinsha Mistri tried to stop him, he stabbed him, near Charni Rd. He was however, arrested and was remanded into police custody till Mar. 7.

KOLABA CONGRESSMEN MEET AT URAN

Local Merchants Collect Purse Of Rs. 101 For Mr. S. Deo

URAN: Feb. 18.

A meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee was held at Uran recently. As it was declared beforehand that Mr. Shankerrao Deo was to attend this meeting, Mr. Mhaskar, the Secretary of the Distt. Cong. Committee, Mr. Dawoor, the President of the Uran Petha Cong. Committee, Mr. Sarvaiya, the President of the Uran Municipality Messrs. Mhatre and Paulwal and other prominent leaders received and welcomed Mr. Shankerrao Deo at Uran

A meeting of the Famine Relief Committee of the people of the Kolaba Distt. was held on the same day under the presidentship of Mr. S. V. Tilak. With a view to put forth the grievances of the people before the Government a deputation consisting of Mr. S. V. Tilak, Mr. D.K. Kunte, M.L.A. and Mr. Vedak, was constituted. Mr. Shankerrao Deo was present on the occasion.

As Mr. Shankerrao Deo visited Uran after many years and as he is a member of the Working Committee and as the merchant class of Uran has love for Congress, they decided to welcome Mr. Shankerrao Deo and all the merchants of various communities, Hindu, Mahomedan and others, were present on the occasion. Mr. Shankerrao Deo had declared his desire to collect Rs. 10,000 for the work of the Maharashtra Congress Committee in the meeting of the Maharashtra Prov Cong. Committee. And as a start the merchants of the place offered a purse containing Rs. 101 to Mr. Shankerrao Deo.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo delivered a speech befitting the occasion in which he said: "According to the belief of Mahatma Gandhi all the merchants should consider themselves to be the trustees of the wealth they possess. In welcoming me you are not honouring my person, but the Congress, of which I am a constituent. I appeal earnestly to have faith in the constructive programme of the Congress."

MEDICOS FOR WAR SERVICE

The Government of Bombay has taken special measures to encourage members of the Provincial Medical Services and medical graduates outside these services to apply for emergency commissions in the military medical services.

All existing and future permanent vacancies in the Provincial Medical Services in the Province—B.M.S. Class I and Class II and the General Provincial Service (Medical)—will be reserved for candidates with approved war service and will be filled, during the war, on a purely temporary basis. These orders, however, will not affect those members of the services who have already been appointed to their posts on probation.

The Government stresses the need for more doctors in all branches of the Defence Medical Services. The response so far made by the Province of Bombay has been comparatively poor. The concessions now held out, it is hoped, will induce more medical men to seek appointments in the several Defence Services.

Brick—dealing Without Licence Prohibited

Under the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay orders the following places shall not be sold or delivered or otherwise disposed of by the producers or dealers of such bricks except under a licence granted by the Brick Controller for the Province of Bombay.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Marol, Andheri, Mulund, G. I. P. Railway, Pavai, Vikhroli, G. I. P. Railway, Ghatkopar.

THANA DISTRICT.

Thana, Kalyan, Kon, taluka Bhiwandi, Pimplas, taluka Bhiwandi, Vhela, taluka Bhiwandi, Sapad, taluka Kalyan, Wiva, taluka Kalyan, Titwalla Govind Wadi, taluka Kalyan, Thakorli, Post Office Dombivli, Gove, taluka Bhiwandi, Valdhuni taluka Kalyan and Vadvoli, taluka Kalyan.

GOVT. CONTROL FOR BRICKS

The Government of Bombay has found it essential to impose statutory control on the distribution of bricks produced at certain brick manufacturing centres in Bombay Suburban District and parts of the Thana District, in order to ensure that the best use is made of supplies available in the interests of meeting Military and Civil Defence (A. R. P.) requirements while those essential civil needs which are necessary for preserving the efficiency of Government services, Public Supply Undertakings, Local Bodies and Civil industry. A Brick Controller has accordingly been appointed to control production and distribution of bricks in the above areas. He will also regulate prices at which bricks are sold in these areas.

The Brick Control Order comes into effect from February 20 and affects all deliveries made or to be made since that date.

The Governor of Bombay is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Brick Controller for the Province of Bombay for a period of three months in the first instance and to appoint Mr. N. D. Daftary, Assistant Engineer on special duty for A. R. P. to hold it in addition to his own duties.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY 22ND FEBRUARY

Delhi, I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Bhagti Ras Ke Gane. 5-15 Ghaffar Haider. 5-30 Ham Tarah Ghazlen 5-45 Dholak ke geet. 6-15 J. Prasad Goswami. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 It has happened. 7-50 Afzal Husain. 8 Ghulam Ali Khan. 8-20 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Master Madan. 8-45 Iqbal Bano 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Yamuna Sane. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Soz-o-Saz. 10 20 Sorath on Sarangi. 10-25 Anwarbai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Light selection. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Film fare. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati 9-10 Kalindi Puntambekar 9-30 Bismillah and party. 11 G. N. Joshi. 11-30 News-play 11-45 Nisar Husain 12-15 p.m. Mrigaya. 12-30 Ghazal and geet. 12-45 Haripada Ghosh. 12-57 News in Hindustani 1 Kalindi Puntambekar. 1-15 Bismillah and party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Hamid Husain. 5-20 Amritlal Navsariwala. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. G. Kharadker. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 G. N. Joshi. 6-50 Bismillah and party. 7-10 Abdul Karim Khan 7-15 Allah Rakha. 7-30 Kalindi Puntambekar. 7-45 News commentary. 7 50 Haripada Ghosh. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Mehli Mehta and his Sextette

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Melodies. 8 Two poems. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Master Ratnakant. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Thumri 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3 365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Nisar Husain. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 G. N. Joshi. 9-20 Sava Ser. 9-50 Bismillah and party 10-15 Nisar Husain.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Feb. 20.

The markets opened better generally, but subsequently became again reactionary apart from Gilt-edgeds, which continue to advance. Oils, Industrials and Home Rails after early firmness stood mostly around the overnight levels. Rubbers were again steadier, but Teas were down. Kaffirs ruled firm on Cape support.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: February 21.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.
B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32, D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32: D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 326 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4: D D Rs. 293 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2: D D Gld 58
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2: D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40.
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128: D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.64; D D Rs. 62.64
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.36 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4
AUSTRALIA:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8; D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil; D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 9/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent
3 to 5 months 3/4 per cent
9 months 1 per cent
Tone:—Easy

LONDON WHEAT
London: Feb. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe 26/6 Feb/Mar quoted;
Barletta Russo 22/7 1/2 Feb/Mar quoted;
Australian Wheat 27/6 Feb/March quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London: Feb. 20.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 68 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later	£101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 83 1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961	£107 5/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£115 3/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£113
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£ 5
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	£ 49 1/2
National Bank of India	£ 26

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Southern Selling

Bombay: February 21.

On Friday the New York cotton market was quiet on increased selling. It is reported that parity payments on wheat, cotton and maize will be continued during the current year.

On the New York market there was liquidation of war months with Commission House and Southern selling. There was small trade and local support. The demand was not aggressive owing to fears of increased pressure resulting from Government releases. There was active switching with a Houston spot house transferring July hedges to more distant months.

At the opening March was quoted 2 pts. down at 18.44 and improved to 18.47 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and March was quoted 18.33. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 13 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 11 pts. at 20.03c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 8 pts Spot cotton prices were lowered 8 pts at 19.19c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES: New York March highest 18.47+01 (10-11 a.m.); lowest 18.33—13 (3 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Long liquidation and scattered selling. Market quietly steady

NEW YORK COTTON
New York: Feb. 20.

March	18.33—13
May	18.53—08
July	18.65—09
October	18.77—08
December	18.79—11
January	18.81—13
Middling Spot	20.03—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New Orleans: Feb. 20.

March	18.41—11
May	18.59—08
July	18.73—07
October	18.95—09
December	18.99—09
January	19.01—09

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York: Feb. 20.

March	18.36
May	18.54
July	18.67

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: February 21.

Following a decline of 13 pts in N. York cotton futures the local market opened today at Rs. 192 for Broach A/M delivery and under mixed nature of trading prices fluctuated between Rs. 191/4 and Rs. 192/8 and steadied at Rs. 192. To-day being settlement of monthly teji-mandi, there was restricted business.

At the decline there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 193/4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs. 193/0
BROACH July/August	Rs. 201/8
OOMRA March	Rs. 148/12
OOMRA May	Rs. 155/4
OOMRA July	Rs. 160/12
BENGAL March	Rs. 132/0
BENGAL May	Rs. 135/0
BENGAL July	Rs. 138/0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Feb. 21.

	Old.	Ready.	Feb.
Bengal Fine	117/20	134/37	....
Berar	114/19	144/47	.....
C. P. 1	134/39	177/80	.....
C. P. 2	117/19	157/59	.....
Khandesh	90/100	114/19	.....
Muglai	95/105	124/25	Fine
Broach	110/15	.....	—6
Broach Low	95/100	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay: Feb. 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	770	57,842	79,238
Central India	518	19,414	84,708
Barsi and Nagar	475	40,648	75,367
Hyderabad/Gaorani	47	7 965	24,590
Berar	1,536	138,858	249,946
Central Provinces	178	60,608	49,429
Total Oomras	3,524	325,335	563,278
Dholeras		25,316	40,696
N.-W. Provinces		1,021	1,065
Rajputana		378	4,086
Sind-Punjab	3,086	310,607	322,935
Broach	4,865	133,777	19 201
Coompta & Dharwar	50	6,787	29,875
Westerns-Northerns		6.348	30,901
Cocanada			239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		8,680	522
Total	11,525	780,179	1,012,788
Arrived by road to 12th Feb. 1942		77,500	142,250

COTTON PARITY.

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 1,113 cent pts. at 331.

Broach J/A below N. Y. July 1.093 cent pts. at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay: February 20.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	197 1/2	192	192 3/4
Broach J/A	205 1/2	200 1/2	201
Oomra Mar.	154	150	150
Oomra May	160	156	156 1/2
Oomra July	165 1/2	160 1/2	161
Bengal Mar.	135 1/2	132	132
Bengal May	138	134 1/2	135
Bengal July	140 1/2	138	138

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Feb. 21.

Wheat May	0	5	6
Linseed May	0	8	6
Groundnut May	3	12	0
Castorseed May	3	4	0
Cottonseed May	1	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	2	8	0
Gold 1st settlement	2	0	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay: February 20.

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6 1/2s	216	215	214
10 1/2s	236	235	234
20 1/2s	318	316	310
40s	830	826	820

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay: February 21.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	95
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	91
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	96
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan	95/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	102/8
3 per cent War Bonds	97/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	97/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	110/8
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	104/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	115
6 per cent 1955 Mysore	122
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1947	105
4 per cent M Deb 1947	105
5 per cent M Deb 1959	111
6 per cent M Deb 1954	123
6 per cent K P T 1956	123

Trend:—Quiet. All rates are nominal.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: February 21.

The market continued unsteady with prices inclined to rule easier. Tata Deferreds declined to 1400 while Tata Ordinaries eased off to 261. Bombay Dyeings also drifted lower to 1070. Indian Irons continued steady around 22/4 and Bengal Steels at 13/14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—Tata Deferreds (1415) 1410 1400. Tata Ordinaries (265) 264 261. Indian Iron 22/4, Steel Corporation of Bengal 13/14, Bombay Dyeing 1070 Central India 320, Century 345, Gokak 230, Kohinoor 455, Simplex 165, Andhra Valley 1600, Tata Hydro 160, Tata Power 1440, Associated Cement 160, Belapur 215, Bombay Burma Old 220.

Share Bazar To Remain Closed On Saturdays

Bombay: February 21.

The Governing Body of the Bombay Stock Exchange has decided to keep the Exchange closed on Saturdays until further notice.

It is notified that cash business will be daily done between 12 and 3 p.m. and all shares sold from Monday to Friday will be delivered next week through the clearing house. No quick turns will be allowed and anybody found doing business against this rule will be fined Rs. 5,000 and the contracts will be considered invalid.

Recently some business was reported done privately between minimum prices fixed. Thus with a view to check undesirable practice the Board has taken precautionary measures.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: February 21.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Silver quotations were unchanged with spot 23 1/2d and forward 23 9/16d. New York spot silver quotation was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/12/6. The local market was again firm with increased demand. Offerings being limited prices hardened.

Quotations were as under:—Gold ready Rs. 50/2, Fagan Rs. 49/8: Silver ready Rs. 79, Fagan Rs. 69/4. Sovereigns Rs. 39/4.

LONDON SILVER
London: Feb. 20.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD
London: Feb. 20.

Gold bars fine per Oz.	£8/8/0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: Feb. 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	42	13	6
Highest	43	1	0
Lowest	42	13	6
Closing	43	0	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	44	2	0
Highest	44	7	0
Lowest	44	0	6
Closing	44	6	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	12	6
Highest	24	15	0
Lowest	24	12	6
Closing	24	15	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	41	12	0
Highest	41	12	0
Lowest	41	10	0
Closing	41	12	0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: February 21.

Java ready from Bond Rs. 17/12
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Indian Sugars Ready:—
Ordinary Rs. 17/10 to 17/14. Large grain Rs. 17/14 to 18/13. Buland Rs. 19. Chinai Lisa Rs. 30.
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13/6.
Tone:—Easier.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Feb. 21.

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 119, 28—115, 35—114, 42—113, 49-56—111.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 108, 24—102, 28—102, 35—94/8, 42—94/8, 49-56—93/8.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 75. Rosita Rs. 72. Country-make Rs. 60. Pigiead 'B.M.' refined Rs. 34/8 per cwt.

SETTLEMENT RATES: Copper sheets Chalter Rs. 113. Pigiead 'B.M.' Ashad Rs. 113.

Market Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: Feb. 21.

Linseed May	9	1	3
Wheat May	7	1	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: Feb. 21.

		Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G	Bengal U P	137	134	131	128	
M G	Punjab	137	134	131	128	
M G	Rajputana	143	140	137	134	
M G	Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
M G	C. P. No. 1	186	183	180	177	...
M G	C. P. No. 2	164	161	158	155	...
M G	Broach No. 2	188	185	182	179	

LONDON EXCHANGES
London: Feb. 20.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 sellers, 4.03 1/2 buyers; Madrid 40.5 off. 46.56 Voluntary rate; Montreal 4.43 sellers, 4.47 buyers; Zurich 17.3 sellers, 17.4 buyers; Stockholm 16.85 sellers, 16.95 buyers.

Break Down Watertight Compartments

Unity Of Plan In Army, Navy & Air Force Needed

LONDON, February 21.

Twenty-four hours after the announcement of the new British War Cabinet, 'The Times' writes the remodelling of the War Cabinet has had an excellent reception and when the foreshadowed changes are complete the nation will go forward with the consciousness that it possesses a new and reinvigorated administration. But "it still remains for the three services (the Army, Navy and Air Force) to achieve that unity of planning and execution which will in effect make them one service."

'The Times" declares "It remains to break down those watertight compartments which still exist within the army itself. The recent reconstruction of the Government in the first step towards the realization of these urgent reforms and it is even more clearly designed to remedy another grave shortcoming in the conduct of affairs apparent both before and during the war—a deficiency in the power of prompt decision."

The 'Daily Mail' declares that further changes expected next week will be awaited with the greatest interest, adding "we believe in particular in new men and minds at the Admiralty and in the Ministries of War and Aircraft Production."

The 'Manchester Guardian' writes:—"The reconstruction of the War Cabinet had a good press in all the countries of the Allies. It is welcomed because it seems to mean business. But every where the hope is expressed that the reconstruction will stop at the War Cabinet."—Reuter

4 NEW DESTROYERS LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

America's fast growing two ocean navy moved a big step nearer completion on Friday with the launching of four destroyers at two Atlantic Ports. —Reuter.

SHIP WITH 1000 EVACUEES IN BOMBAY

Leaving Their All In Singapore They Are Overjoyed At Safe Arrival In City

Touching scenes were witnessed when a ship carrying about a thousand evacuees from Singapore arrived in Bombay Harbour on Friday evening.

Enquiries reveal that the ship which had started from Singapore only a day or two before the Japanese had landed in that island had a miraculous escape from the Japanese bombing while in Singapore waters. Though much worried mentally as well as physically, many of the evacuees wept with joy on finding themselves safe in Bombay. An aged man who had to be helped down the ship actually went to raptures. Among the evacuees were the British, Americans, Indians, Chinese, Jews, Malays and Ceylonese. Women and children formed the bulk of the passengers. Many of them were destitute and forlorn. There were parents who were deprived of their children, and children who had missed their parents. Many of the evacuees had come absolutely bag and baggage, having had only a few minutes' notice to leave.

The members of the Evacuees Relief Committee set up by the Government were present at the wharf and together with the police officers and Port Trust employees they rendered prompt help to the helpless evacuees which eased them temporarily. Dr. J. A. Colaco, the Mayor of Bombay also visited them and made inquiries about their needs. Evacuees having no home of their own were temporarily accommodated in Bombay.

FIFTEEN A.R.P. ACCUSED FINED.

Fifteen persons were arrested for failing to comply with the lighting restrictions and were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine ranging from Rs 5 to Rs. 15 by Mr. K J Khambhatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Saturday.

NON-PARTY CONFERENCE

COALESCE, OR AT LEAST CALL A TRUCE

SIR TEJ PLEADS FOR SELF-ABNEGATION ON PART OF 'GREAT MOGUL AT WHITE HALL'

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

"WHAT IS WANTED AT THE PRESENT MOMENT IS AN ACT OF COURAGE AND FAITH, AND THIS IS WANTED AS MUCH ON THE PART OF ENGLAND AS ON THE PART OF INDIA".

Thus declared the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presiding over the Non-Party Conference, here to-day. He added:—

"At the back of our minds is undoubtedly the feeling that the old policy of distrust of Indians, on the part of England still survives. Similarly there is also a feeling among us that mere pledges, however repeatedly they may be given, will not carry us very far when they are hedged in by so many preliminary and indefinite conditions. England has got yet to make up its mind as to its future relations with this country and express it in unambiguous language as to our future—a future in which India shall not be treated as a Dependency, but occupy, internally and in the Councils of the Empire and at International Peace Conference, a position of honourable equality with England and the dominions."

'CURIOUS' POSITION.

Expressing his firm conviction that until such a declaration was forthcoming the mental outlook of Indians would not change, Sir Tej Bahadur said: "It is equally my strong conviction that until then we shall not be in a mood to settle our mutual differences". He proceeded: "that we have our differences I do not for one moment deny, but that is more or less true of other parts of the world—and this war bears ample testimony to it. It will not do for the British to say: 'we are ready to hand over power to you, but we do not know to which hands we should commit that power'. The position is, indeed, curious. Some of us are dismissed as amiable, well-meaning people, but persons without any following. Other are dismissed because they have got too numerous, too intransigent, and too quarrelsome followings."

Referring to the recent speech of the Duke of Devonshire, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Sir Tej Bahadur said that he sincerely hoped the Duke did not represent the settled convictions of Whitehall. If the India Office stood discredited to-day, it was because of such speeches, he declared and continued;" I wish my friends in England to know—and I have many friends in England who, I am sure will not misunderstand—me—that England must lose no time in taking a bold and courageous step as much in her interests as in the interests of India. To put it shortly, my conviction is that the time has come when the British Government must recognise that in so far as political power is concerned the centre of political gravity should not be Whitehall any longer but Delhi."

A TIP TO DELHI.

The two speeches of Lord Hailey and Lord Catto, in the House of Lords, seemed to him, said Sir Sapru, to have some idea of the situation in India. He would like the Indian question to be approached immediately in the spirit of those two speeches, and if it was approached in that spirit and if Delhi could come into its own as against Whitehall he was sure we could look forward to the future with great confidence. Sir Tej Bahadur went on to say:—"I earnestly press that the big constitutional question should not oppress the mind of any one at the present moment, and that the immediate situation should be dealt with bravely, courageously and in a spirit of confidence—and this can only be done by an act of self-abduction on the part of the Great Moghul at Whitehall. It will not do for anybod in England to tell us that political power is concentrated in the hands of men in authority at Delhi. Local administration and authority may be exercised by them, but at every step we see the benumbing hand of Whitehall."

RESTORE CONSTITUTIONALISM

Sir Sapru was of the opinion that the time had come when the constitutional form of Government should be restored in the provinces. "We may assume Governors mean well and are doing the best according to their lights to meet the day-to-day situation" he declared, "but they are greatly mistaken if they think that their rule is widely or generally appreciated, or that their lights are not sometimes dim. We saw something of that dimness at Bhagalpur." In the interests of the Provinces themselves, people should be asked to accept Coalition Ministeries during the period of the war. Sir Tej Bahadur earnestly appealed to Indian Legislators to accept the system with all its faults and shortcomings as a temporary expedient necessitated by war conditions.

It looked ridiculous to Sir Sapru that there should be talk of permanent constitutional issues when the enemy was knocking at our doors. He emphasised that the significance of Malaya, Singapore and Rangoon should not be lost upon us.

CALL A TRUCE

Concluding, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said: "May advice is that we must coalesce together—and if we cannot compose our differences for ever, we must at least call a truce. It may be that the common enemy of us all may be the common inspirer of common effort between Indian and Indian, and between Indians and Englishmen. Let England see things clearly and let India see things clearly. Let England touch our pride and let India rise equal to the occasion."—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S DAUGHTER TO BE MARRIED

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

It is understood that the marriage of Indira Nehru,, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been settled with Feroz Gandhy, brother of Mrs. T. K. Gandhy, Personal Assistant to the Chief Inspectress of Schools in the United Provinces. The wedding may take place shortly, probably under the Civil Marriage Act. The date for ceremony will be fixed after Pandit Nehru's return to Allahabad. Mr. Feroz Gandhy has been a friend of Nehru family for several years past.

Miss INDIRA NEHRU

Draft Resolutions For Non-Party Conference

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference met here to-day and discussed draft resolutions for the conference which beings to-morrow.

One of the resolutions, it is understood, embodies the main points of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's appeal to Mr. Churchill, while another asks for the appointment to the War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council of non-official Indians enjoying the country's confidence. A third resolution welcomes the visit of Generalissimo Chang-Kai-Shek.—A. P.

Dr. Sir Servapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University who presided over the Jubilee celebrations of the S. N. D. T. Women's University Bombay.

SUPPLIES FOR BR. PRISONERS OF WAR

Will Japanese Give Facilities For Sailings?

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Field-Marshal, Sir Philip Chetwode, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and Saint Johns Joint War organisation told Reuter to-day that they had two ships waiting to take food and clothing and other supplies to British prisoners of war, military and civilian, in the Far East. One of the ships was waiting in an Australian port with clothing and many days' supply of food for 50,000 people in Australia had offered to bear the first 50,000 Pounds of its cost. India was prepared to send a ship with special Indian food for the Indian prisoners of war.

The International Red Cross was pressing Japan to give facilities for the ships to sail and the Foreign Office had also taken the matter up.

"Whether the ships sail is entirely in the hands of the Japanese'" said Sir Philip Chetwode, "International Red Cross are pressing the Japanese for information about the position regarding medical and food supplies for these prisoners of war in Singapore and other places. They as well as the Foreign office are pressing the Japanese to give facilities for the ships to sail".

Sir Philip said that he understood that the needs of British civilians in Hong Kong would be dealt with first.—Reuter

BRITISH BRIGADIER WHO WAS DISMISSED FOR STRIKING GERMAN PRISONERS

CAMP BORDEN (Ontario), Feb. 21.

Ex-Brigadier G. P Drake-Broekman, who was dismissed from the British army for striking two captive German airmen, and who joined the Canadian army as a trooper, has been promoted to be Major.

He will train Canada's tank soldiers. When told the news of his promotion he said, "I am dumbfounded! Great country this Canada."—Reuter.

Jayakar Reads Sapru's Address

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Non-Party Conference began its session this evening with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the chair. Those present included Mr M. S. Aney, Sir Mohamed Yakub, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Sir R. P. Paranjpye, Sir C. B. Mehta and members of the Central Legislature including officials and Europeans.

After Sardar Sobha Singh, chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates, Sir Jagdish Prasad read messages from Mr V. D. Savarkar, Sir P S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Radhakrishnan and others wishing the conference success.

As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was not well enough the Rt. Hon Mr. M. R. Jayakar read his printed address.—A. P.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Sis. Ila Kothari is a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received this week an interesting letter from New Zealand. It is written by Janet White, a little girl of 8 years. She has wished me a Happy Christmas and a Bright New Year. In the course of her letter she writes:

Dear Dada,

We saw your address in a local journal, and my teacher asked me if I would like to write to you, so I said yes. I am enclosing herewith my subscription to "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" as I would like very much to read it.

I am a little girl, 8 years of age. I have fair hair and blue eyes. I ride a bicyle. I would like to hear from friends in India.

* * *

THE TUI

I enclose a picture of one of our beautiful native birds. It is also a beautiful songster. In the morning it loves to sit on a tree top and waken all the other birds with its singing. It sings last at night too. The Maoris say it has a song for every month.

The name of the bird is "Tui." It feeds on honey and berries. If a hawk goes to attack a baby tui, the parent utters a loud call and all the other tuis gather and chase the hawk away. The kowhai on which this tui is sitting is our national flower as it grows all over New Zealand.

I hope you will kindly write to me soon. Please let me have also full particulars about Balkan-ji-Bari. Can I join the Association?

—Yours,

JANET WHITE.

DADA'S REPLY

I am much pleased to receive the above letter. Little Janet, thank you very much for the New Year Card and the beautiful picture of the Tui. As desired, you have been enrolled subscriber to "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." You are also most welcome to join Balkan-ji-Bari.

Our Children's Association has some boys and girls in the foreign countries as its members. If any children of this country are willing to write to you I shall let you know their addresses in due course of time. In the meanwhile you can become my little friend and sister. It will be a pleasure to receive letters from you as often as you can write.

* * *

SHORT SIGHTED

Sis. Sheila Motwani has sent the following story for publication:—

"Why did the moon beam?" A girl asked her uncle.

He reflected upon it with dignity, and said he did not know.

"Because," said she, "the clouds broke."

The old gentleman reflected again, and declared emphatically that he did not see the joke.

"You can't see it?" she cried. "Why, it's so plain I should have thought you couldn't help seeing it!"

"I'm sorry, my dear, but I can't," the old gentleman placidly assured her. "Unfortunately, I've come out without my glasses."

* * *

WHAT AM I?

Bro. B. H. Malick has sent the following riddle:—

My first is the first of the first,
My last is the last of the last,
My second and third are Zeros:
What am I?
Answer: You are a fool!

* * *

WHISPERING

Sis. Perin Cowasji has sent the following amusing game:—

The players sit in a circle and then one whispers something to his next neighbour. By the time the sentence gets to the last person, it is quite a different one.

Of course no player is allowed to repeat the sentence to another, and everyone must say it as quickly as possible. The last one says the sentence out loud.

* * *

ONLY A BLOSSOM

It was only a blossom,
Just the merest bit of bloom,
But it brought a glimpse of summer
To the little darkened room.

* * *

A CHINESE PRESENT

It is a little late, but we have been reading about a Chinese party to which little Kai Tzu went. We are assured that Kai Tzu enjoyed it.

This party was a great event, for it was the occasion of presenting a coffin to the head of the family. It does not seem a pleasing gift, but, as the bringer of this news cheerfully remarks, "the Chinese have many very strange customs, and their ways are not our ways."

* * *

GENTLE PERSUASION

He was a man of peace, and when he came upon two youths fighting in a back street he pushed through the crowd and persuaded the combatants to desist.

"Let me beg you, my good fellows," he said, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose half-a-dozen friends to arbitrate."

Having seen the twelve arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way.

Half an hour later he returned, and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and constables seen rushing to the spot.

"Good gracious, what's the matter now?" he asked.

"Sure, sorr" was the reply "the arbitrators are at work."

* * *

CAN YOU CATCH THE POINT?

Professor: Sedentary work reduces stamina.

Student: In other words, the more one sits the less one can stand.

Professor: Exactly, and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely.

* * * *

A PRAYER

Give to me a meek and gentle spirit, that I may be slow to anger. Give me a wise and constant heart.

Let me ever be courteous and easy to be entreated; let me not fall into a peevish spirit, but follow peace with all; offering forgiveness, inviting them by courtesies, ready to confess my errors, apt to make amends, desirous to be reconciled.

Let no sickness or cross accident, no employment or weariness, make me ungentle or unthankful, or uneasy to them that minister to me; but in all things make me patient and steadfast, like unto Thyself.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 21, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

THE TUI.

HAPPY BROTHERS.

COME-ALIVE CHARACTERS.

A DIRTY FACE

Growled Blotting-Pad to Pen and Ink,
"Your manners need correction.
Look what you do! the whole year through,
You spoil my nice complexion!"

"Smile like me, Brother!"

THEN WE WILL HAVE PEACE!

There is so much noise in the world, Lady Pink-breast! When will men rest?

When they look at the flowers, and really SEE them; when they listen to my songs, and really HEAR them; when they meet your eyes, and really FEEL them—then we will have peace, for men will understand that: we all are leaves of one tree and fruits of one branch.

FOR

LUXURIOUS HAIR

CASTOROL

HAIR OIL

Scientifically prepared and exquisitely scented cold drawn castor oil for the Hair Grows more hair.

with Vitamin 'F'

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Women Of China

They Enjoy Equal Legal Rights, Organize Industrial Co-Operatives And Participate In Guerilla Warfare

By KAMALADEVI

As one surveys the women's world to-day, one fact emerges: the role of women in the East has been more basic and more dynamic than in the West. No Eastern community of women has found it necessary to crusade against men and exchange missiles with them. They have been able to find their place in life more naturally and with less resistance from men than has been the experience in the West. This is the encouraging tale of the much-maligned and the so called "down trodden" oriental women, highly painted by Western writes.

It is, therefore, not at all surprising that some of the West outstanding women of to-day should be Eastern. In all the Eastern countries, in which one has to include Russia with its best Asiatic population, we see women engaged in a struggle for the larger human rights, for this has been the characteristic of the Orient, except where countries have modelled blindly on the west, as in Japan.

Easy Divorce

In few countries of the world do women enjoy the equal status as do the women of China. Legally they are on an equal footing with the men. It is one of the very few countries where divorce can be arranged by mutual consent. The respective lawyers of the two parties, in fact meet and fix the whole thing, delicately sparing the couple all the disagreeableness attendant on a lawsuit and ugly incriminations and cookedup adulteries.

Compared with India, the women's movement in China is of more recent development. To-day, however, in the 21 Provinces, there are 317 women's organisations. Their work is varied. Part of it is carried on by the Women's Advisory Council of the New Life Movement inaugurated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. This council was formed to co-ordinate the work of hundreds of organisations that sprang up with the outbreak of war. The work of this Council is one of the monumental achievements of China. It operates through nine departments.

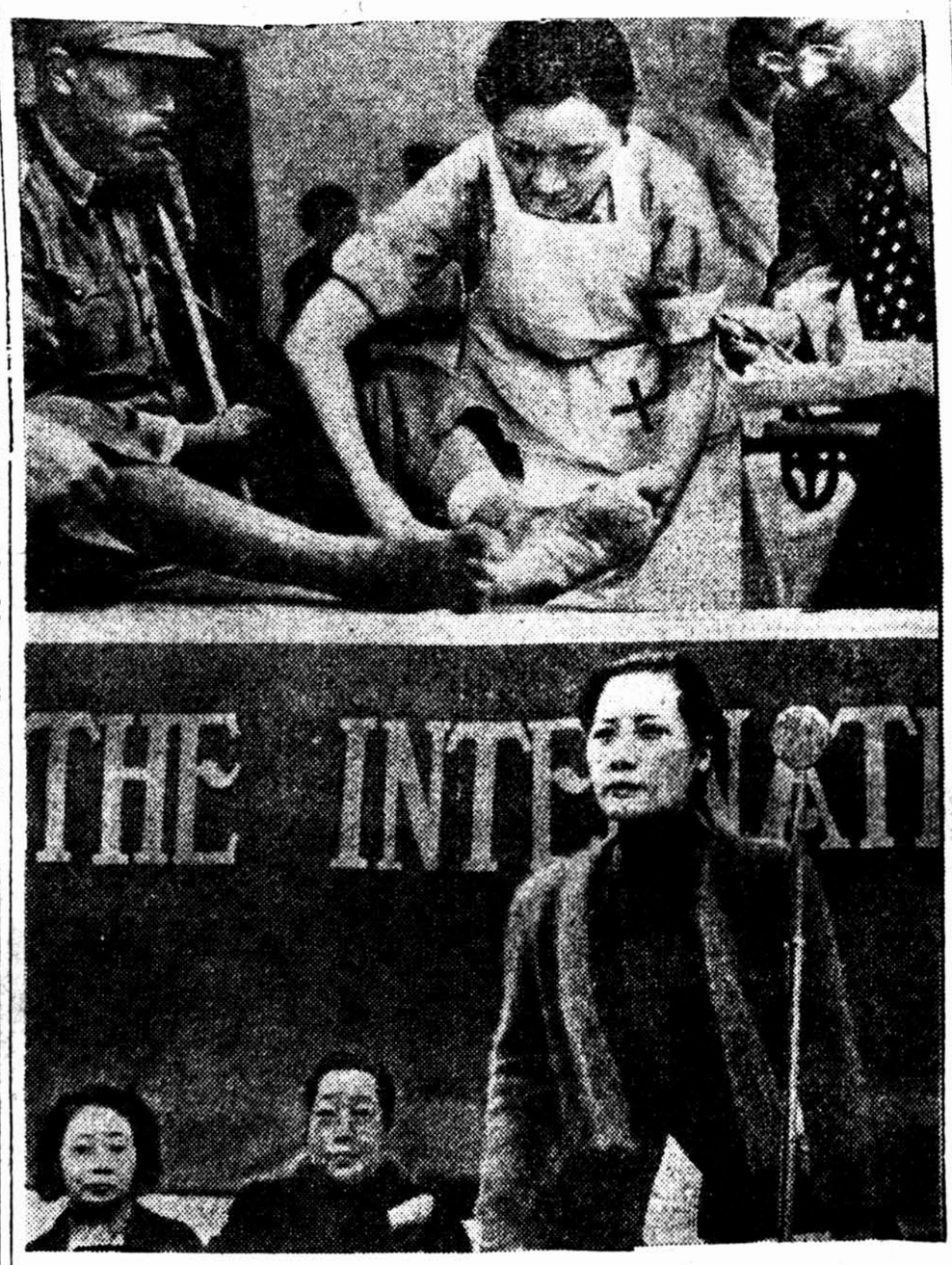
Training For Organizers

The Co-ordinating Department links up the many varied activities and acts as liaison for all women's organisations. It also keeps these organisations in touch with the national movements of particular interest to women.

Training Department:—Without a trained personnel, systematic work of a lasting character is impossible. So centres are opened where women are taught how to approach rural communities, organise industrial co-operatives, spread adult education, first aid instructions, teach principles of health, improve the standard of living, take care of the refugees, create cultural projects and a host of useful nation-building services. They are also taught to operate in the war service, in Red Cross, Nursing, ambulance work, making bandages, running kitchens etc.

War Area Service Department:—This covers all types of activity from enlistment in the army to nursing the wounded. These women train farmer women for service in their areas so that this work can find a permanent base there. They also work in the base and field hospitals. They nurse, write letters to the wounded, teach the three R's to the illiterate, cheer them with song and theatricals, and keep up their morale, generally. Their most significant role is drawing closer bonds between the army and the people. The importance of this can be realised when we recall how low a position the fighting forces have always held in China and how they made themselves an anathema through the adventures of war-lords, laying waste the country so often. The new role of the present army has to be impressed upon the people. Most of the old-time mercenary soldier type has been weeded out, replaced by patriotic freedom loving recruits who feel an identity of interest with the masses, which the latter more than reciprocate.

Assuring of such services by women was not an easy task in conservative China. But it is a tribute to the girls and people alike that the former have won the complete confidence of the latter, and they are hailed everywhere with cheer. Even young women are treated with respect by old women who often need to become their pupils.



Madam Chiang, Symbol of modern Chinese womanhood.

Educating People In Politics

The Rural Service Department:—The task of this section is to educate the people in politics, especially Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles, the Principle of People's Livelihood in particular. The workers carry on in cooperation with the Cultural Department, to improve the cultural standard. It is effected through house to house visits, holding meetings conducting classes, giving amateur theatricals, issuing pictorial posters to show important current events of natural importance.

The Livelihood Department:—This is rather a misleading title. But originally it was created to assist in migration, evacuating women labourers from affected cities, settling them in new centres, finding new jobs for them. Now it deals with social questions especially pertaining to women workers—a sort of social department. It also acts as an employment bureau, and gives general information regarding the whereabouts of men in the army, sends letters to them on behalf of their women folk etc. It runs an experimental centre to turn out workers to improve the economic and social standard of women all over the country.

Cultural Department:—This provides all the material needed by the War, Rural and other services and women's organisations. It publishes news-sheets, weeklies, monthlies, and conducts a special women's page for central Daily News, Free China's best known newspaper and organ of the Government.

War Relief Department:—This includes Women's Association and the Refugee Children's Association. It has raised money, secured medical and surgical equipment, winter garments for soldiers; It helps bombed civilians and families of recruits. It has trained and is maintaining hundreds of women in hospitals. It has also a productive section to meet military requirements. It operates factories to turn out garments for wounded soldiers. These are worked mostly by families of recruits who thus earn their livelihood as well. It occasionally sends out well-known leaders to the front to encourage and enthuse the boys and take them comfort kits.

Care Of Children

Refugee Children's Department:—Through its 16 branches, it cares for 25,000 children, now come to be called "warphans" gathered from various fronts and housed in 49 homes. Most of them arrived in such a battered condition that in the first year, keeping them alive was about the most that could be done. In the second year, however attempts to educate them were launched. It was no easy task, coming as they did from diverse parts of the country, with different dialects, different modes of living, used to different food. But patience and perseverance has worked wonders vocational work not only proved attractive to the children but also provided a useful outlet for their exuberant spirits. Toys are carved, wood fashioned, cloth woven, shoes sewn, crops and gardens raised, cattle reared and a host of other useful jobs taught. Some of the older and better trained ones go out to teach others.

The Production Department:—This concerns itself mainly with the promotion of different industries, especially through the cooperatives, chiefly sericulture, weaving and embroidery. It also conducts research for improving sericulture and cotton production. Recently remic fibre was improved through experiment and is now able to retain 95 per cent. of its durability as against 20 per cent., under the old process. Industries have been started in out of the way places thus offering new opportunities to the local people. In

(Continued on page 22)

CANTHARIDINE
HAIR OIL
SUPERFINE HAIR TOILETRY AND HAIR TONIC
Efficacious in
Dandruff, Thinning Hair, Premature Greyness and all other diseases of the Hair and Scalp
BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA - - BOMBAY
Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

WHY NOT A LIGHT UP?

The United States also is discussing whether there is any alternative to the black-out. The "New Republic" (New York) publishes an article which puts forward some interesting suggestions. It is by Mr. A. F. Dickerson, a prominent lighting engineer, who in 1940 was appointed manager of the General Electric Lighting Division. After discussing the arguments for the black-out and its inconveniences he says:

Why, then, haven't the scientists and military experts of Britain and the Continent developed another plan of protection?

I sincerely believe, and many others agree, that the black-out of large cities as practised in Britain and elsewhere is not the answer. A better plan would be the creation of a glaring canopy of light over principal cities to blind enemy pilots, to obscure and hide important targets, and to aid protecting aircraft pilots in shooting down the enemy. This canopy of light could be created by installing on high elevations numerous small, though powerful, searchlights and wide-angle flood-lights, with their beams pointed skyward and in a fan shape.

Admittedly the idea is revolutionary. Under the present regulations abroad anyone suspected of signalling enemy pilots with the aid of upward beams of light would be arrested. Certainly this plan would make a city stand out in the night as a diamond might in a bin of coal and attract the enemy as a flame does the moth. But remember that the night-flyers easily find London or Manchester, Berlin or Hamburg. The black-out does not prevent this.

Curtain Of Lights

The curtain of glaring lights would confuse the pilot and, as I have said, would obscure important targets. The lights would blot out telltale landmarks which might be visible in the black-out. Thus the Thames River could be concealed as it flows through London. By a system of code control and with the aid of civilian light wardens the lights could be turned on in different areas of the city every night. Thus the pattern of the city would appear ever different to the attacking aircraft pilots. This naturally would aid in confusing them.

Many lights in the fields surrounding the city could serve as decoys to draw fire where the results would be harmless. The Germans already have been reported cutting openings in one of the forests near Berlin and lining these with faint blue lights to simulate blacked-out streets in the hope of drawing the British fire.

Parts of each city could be blacked out during a raid. An important plant, for example could be blacked out at all times, with various light patterns on successive nights revolving about it. The enemy in the air would never know if the plant were on the north, south, east, or west side of the light pattern. And the numerous glare lights would affect his eyes so adversely that he would not be able to pick out the plant in the darkened fringe. No doubt the reader often has tried to see beyond a glaring headlight. This will give him some idea of what the pilot would have to contend with, multiplied many times.

The canopy of light would aid protecting aircraft pilots by forming a light background against which the enemy could be detected. Even though the enemy attempted to hide in prevailing clouds the light barrage would make the clouds luminous and the silhouette principle would still apply, revealing the bomber either from above or below.

Aircraft pilots engaged in protection usually know, through radiolocating systems, when attacking 'planes are on the way and can get into the sky before the attack actually begins. This would give them the advantage of knowing the altitude from which they could watch for enemy 'planes appearing as silhouettes on the light screen below. And the effectiveness of anti-aircraft guns would also be improved.

Cost Of The Light-Up

A newspaper columnist in commenting on the "light-up" scheme said it sounded sensible, but it would take too much power and would cost too much. Quite the contrary is true. My rough estimates indicate that 75 kilowatts of glare lights will be sufficient for one square mile. An average city of 100,000 people covers about ten square miles and would require 750 kilowatts. Suppose we double this figure to take care of the open fields for decoy purposes and we have a total just about equal to the power used by a major-league baseball park for a night game. Furthermore, only a pattern using less than half of the total glare lights will be burning at one time, and then, perhaps, only during the period of raids. One well-placed bomb would probably more than equal in damage the total cost of a "light-up" system for a city of 100,000.

With the aid of the light-up plan people could live, work and play under conditions more comparable to those in peace-time. Undoubtedly they would have to be convinced of its value and of its advantages over the black-out.

However, it is encouraging to know that the United States Army, with the assistance of General Electric engineers, recently made a preliminary test of the light-up plan on a modest scale. The Associated Press reported that in flights over a small area surrounded by incandescent floodlights not even a long viewing tube could penetrate the glare. Further experiments by these and other qualified sources undoubtedly will be made to determine by experience the other merits of the light-up. And if air raids ever threaten the United States we may see the plan in operation.—("The Manchester Guardian").

"Joan only got one mark for her sums today, Mmmmy, so she altered the 1 into a 5 and was found out."

"I hope you would never do a thing like that, dear."

"'Course not: I would have made it into a 4."

CHIANG OF CHINA

(Continued from Page 5)

Chu Teh made a common cause with him.

These two events of outstanding importance, which achieved unity in China, created the conditions desired by Chiang and emboldened him to take action. Even then after the initial skirmishes in July 1937 in the present phase of the Sino-Japanese war, for about two weeks Marshal Chiang was pondering over the situation coolly in the cool heights of Kuling.

War On Japan

Then suddenly on July 20, 1937, headlines flashed in world newspapers "Withdraw your soldiers from China within 48 hours" addressed to Japan. The country was mobilised and Chiang's cry resounded throughout the world "We shall fight to the bitter end" and "ultimate victory will be ours"

He has resuscitated and rejuvenated the entire Chinese nation. The test of a leader lies in drawing his clan or community or country away from the mire of despondency or disgrace, to a position of hope and prestige. This happened with Chiang in October 1938. In that month China lost both Canton, the centre of South China and Hankow, the centre of Central China, within one week. The whole Chinese people hung their head in shame. To them all appeared lost.

It was at this humiliating hour that Field-Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek asserted himself and boldly convinced the people that only the first stage of war was over. And during the second stage alone that the Chinese could resist, as the mountainous terrain of the country was favourable for defence. He then revealed that even his German Military Advisers had advised him that he should not give any serious battle east of Hankow and Canton, and even if necessary these cities should be abandoned.

Emblem Of Leadership

He broadcast his speeches, made statements through newspapers, carried his message through the masses, through local organizations, and within three weeks he entirely changed the complexion of things. People took to different line of thinking and proceeded for further action. Despondency was gone; there was no sense of shame but there was a new vigour, a new hope, a new courage. That vigour has increased day by day; that hope is now nearer fulfilment than before; that courage has been redoubled —redoubled despite the absence of old comrades like Wang Ching Wei.

Chiang proved himself to be the leader 'par excellence'. For, Chiang is China.

War is going on. He is encircled on all sides except the thin line of the Burma Road. Aeroplanes attack his capital and territory. Though sympathised by many, yet receiving no practical help from them, this "ploughman plods his weary way" to victory in his own classical way.

Guerilla bands are organised to help the main armies. The future course of events is in the womb of destiny; but when the proudest nations of world like France crumbled before enemy onslaughts after two weeks' fighting, Chiang's China even after losing a part of his territory and even when undergoing untold misery, pestilence and starvation, is fighting for over ten years.

This fight is the emblem of his leadership.

LIGHT FOR INDIA'S VILLAGES

(Continued From Page 7)

ducts the heat to the oil and increases its mobility.

LAMP AND STOVE COMBINED.

This lamp, it is claimed, can give a smokeless, odourless flame emitting from one to one and half candle power of light. It needs about half a tola of oil per hour. This means that at current rates a pice worth of copra or ground-nut oil is enough to keep the lamp burning for 8 to 10 hours. The lamp can also serve the additional purpose of keeping a cup of water or milk warm. In village homes, which are such utter strangers to Thermos flasks, one has only to take off the chimney cover, keep a good flame burning and place baby's hot milk or water on the chimney. That will keep the milk or water sufficiently warm throughout the night.

With all that the lamp is clean, hygienic and smart.

It may be claimed for the lamp that it has its uses in the present war context. For instance, it can serve as an A.R.P. lamp in the black-out areas. It may also be claimed that its wide-spread use will release tanker-space and solve other problems connected with the supply of kerosene oil.

But the one consideration that should commend it most to the attention of all those who are interested in rural welfare is the fact that the substitution of kerosene with vegetable oil opens immense possibilities for the growth of oil seeds and oil making. Today India may be consuming something like three-hundred million rupees worth kerosene oil every year How much of it goes for the illumination of village homes it is hard to tell; but it must be a substantial portion The whole of that money will be distributed in India's numerous villages to the growers of oil seeds and the village workers engaged in oil presses.

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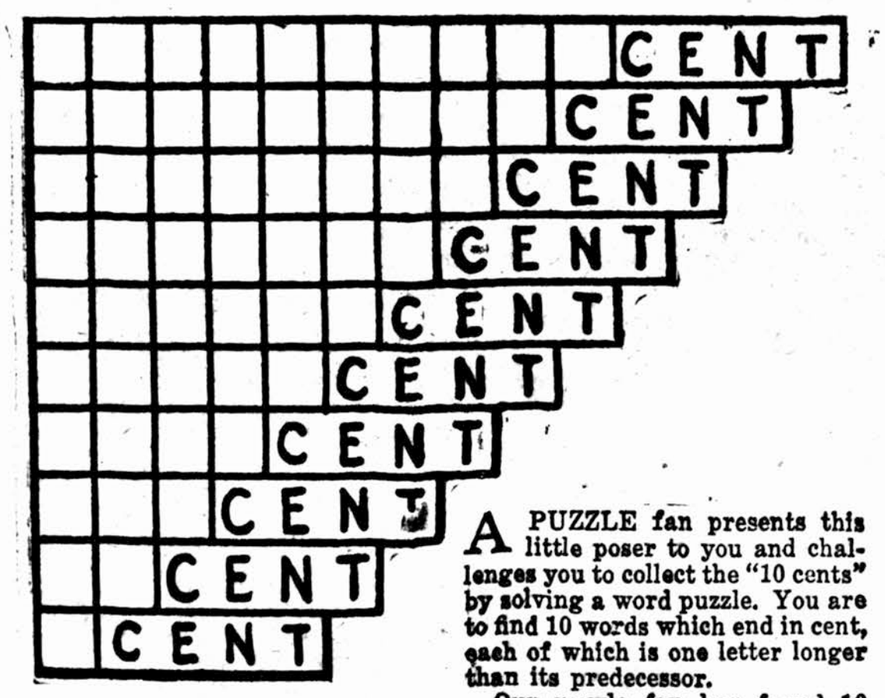
Puzzles & Pastimes

Find the 10 "Cent" Words



A PUZZLE fan presents this little poser to you and challenges you to collect the "10 cents" by solving a word puzzle. You are to find 10 words which end in cent, each of which is one letter longer than its predecessor.

Our puzzle fan has found 10 such words and he gives their definitions. See if you can find these 10 words by filling in the vacant squares with the correct letters to complete the spelling of each word.

The definitions for the words, from bottom top, follows: 1. Odor. 2. Stress of voice. 3. Slope. 4. New moon. 5. Growing old. 6. Rainbow colored. 7. Grand in appearance. 8. Glowing with heat. 9. Slightly shrubby. 10. Luminous without sensible heat.

TONGUE TWISTERS

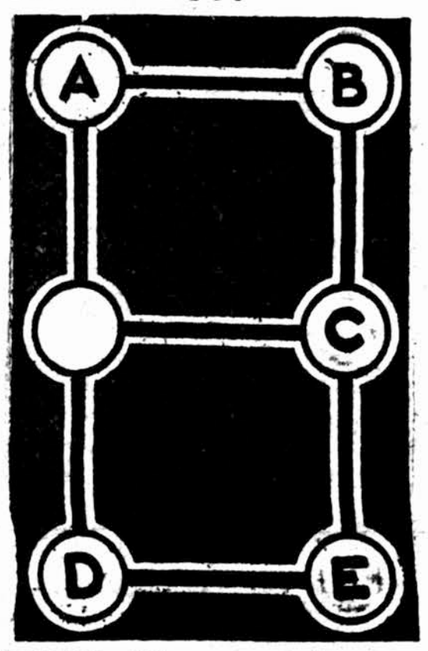
How quickly can you repeat the following without making an error?

Five fair and flighty flappers fairly flew to France for forty fine fashions.

River rowers rave to row a raft on a roaring river.

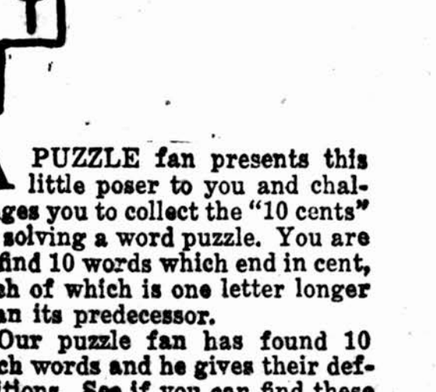
Snuffing seven samples of snuff Sam sneezed severely.

SENTRY DUTY



FIVE soldiers were assigned to guard six posts. After being on duty for several hours Sentries A and B decided to change places. This was accomplished in 17 moves, all five soldiers being shifted about. Cut out five round cardboard disks of the size of the lettered circles and letter them A, B, C, D and E. Then place each disk on its corresponding circle and make Sentries A and B exchange posts in 17 moves.

MATHEMATICAL MARVEL



MILTON is quite a mathematical marvel for a 10-year-old boy. But one day his father said to him:

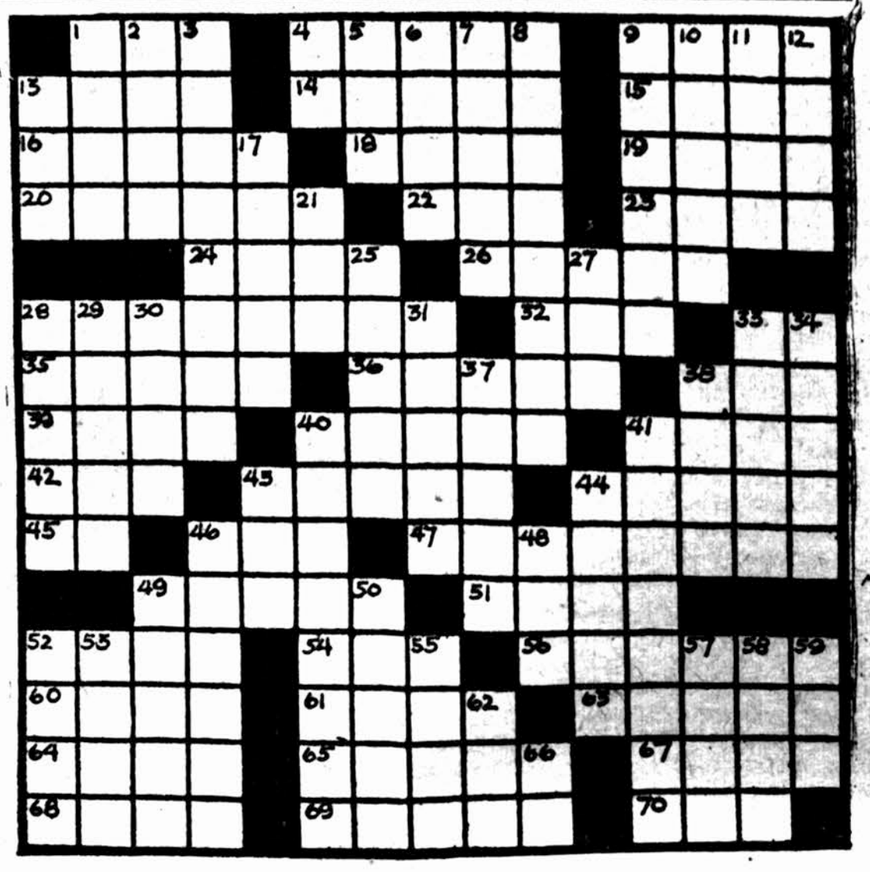
"Here is a problem in addition and subtraction that appears to be very easy, but I guess it will take you some time to solve it."

Milton's father wrote on the block three vertical rows of figures consisting of the five odd digits, as shown above.

"Now, son, find the sum of these three rows of figures. Then rearrange them in such a way that their sum will be exactly 579 less than the first sum."

"How did he arrange the figures?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Possesses
4—On what island is Valetta, the scene of many Italian and German bombings?
9—On what continent is the country of Thailand?
13—Bristle
14—In Shakespeare's "Tempest", who is the sprite that aids Prospero?
15—Celebrated prima donna
16—Miscarry
18—Ten-footed crustacean
19—In the distance
20—Hebrew sacred book
22—Biblical name
23—Very small
24—Appendage
26—Nine: combining form
28—One who favors government by the people
32—Island in the Aegean Sea
33—Bachelor of Medicine
35—Organ stop
36—Having a combining power of one
38—What American poet wrote "The Raven"?
39—Spanish measure of length
40—Evil spirit
41—Greek letter
42—S-shaped worm
43—Yields
44—Withered
45—Note of the scale
46—Salt: in chemistry
47—Perseverance
49—Electromagnetic unit
51—Chant
52—French cathedral town
54—Snare
56—Attire
60—The retreat across what Spanish river spelled defeat for the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War?
61—Inspires with reverential fear
63—Chinese official residence
64—Space
65—Gives off fumes
67—Without life
68—Simple
69—Eagle's nest
70—Wander

VERTICAL

1—Who was the cupbearer of the gods of Olympus?
2—Minute particle
3—What Revolutionary battle resulted in the capture of Burgoyne by the Americans?
4—Short for mother
5—Part of a circle
6—Italian coin
7—Vex
8—In what campaign did Greece inflict heavy losses on the Italian forces?
9—Lessens
10—What is the capital of Bulgaria?
11—What is the modern name for Persia?
12—Ethereal
13—Droop
17—Track
21—Atmosphere
25—Crippled
27—Incline the head
28—What strait guards the approach to South England?
29—Obliterate
30—Defaces
31—Volumes
33—Sacred musical composition
34—Bead-like
37—Organs of smell
38—Persian fairy
40—What was the first state to ratify the Constitution?
41—What is the capital of Yugoslavia?
43—Vehicle
44—Bathed in light
46—Who claimed the head of John the Baptist?
48—Perish
49—Excitement
50—Who was the hero of the Battle of Manila?
52—Stated period
53—Wind instrument
55—Beverage containing nops
57—Hebrew measure
58—Endure
59—Terminate
62—Snowshoe
66—Symbol for selenium

FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 22

"POOR MAN"!

(Continued from Page 3)

which most happily-married women might well answer, "if this is prostitution, we like it."

So it is that such humourless and generally unwanted proposals as those contained in the Bill prepared by the Married Women's Association are linked in the mind with the thoroughly reasonable attempts to equalise wages and compensation. It is a Bill which can only attract the unhappily-married to whom marriage has meant no more than a partnership directed to the upkeep of a home and the rearing of children.

'All the expenses of the house would be deducted from the family income and the remainder equally divided between husband and wife.' It sounds so plausible so long as you shut the formal phrases well away from any knowledge you may possess of human nature, so long as you don't begin to treat the humourless proposal in the humourless detail it deserves.

Share And Share Alike?

For instance, let us take the example of the family laundry. If the wife's laundry comes to more than the husband's, the difference should come out of the wife's personal share, for why should the husband benefit less than the wife from the household expenses? On the other hand, the wife's meals at home may well be very light indeed—a cup of soup and a piece of toast serve many married women for lunch. This, one assumes, must be carefully costed, and any amount in excess that the husband spends on his lunch in a restaurant must be deducted from his personal allowance. And what about entertainment in the home? It may very well be that one partner in this odd business entertains more friends than the other. The excess must surely be deducted from personal expenses. (One begins to envisage a chartered accountant attached to each home to audit these complicated internal debts.)

Is it only that odd bogy in the feminist (not—mark you—female) mind—the bogy of the Masterful Husband, the Domestic Bully—who will feel a slight nostalgia, remembering the days when he could entertain his wife suddenly and extravagantly, or will the woman, too, sometimes experience the same regrets? Under the new sensible dispensation there will be always separate bills—for restaurants and theatres and hotels. Sometimes one partner will be able to afford wine—sometimes the other, but they must not share it. Perhaps on his birthday the wife may feel able to pay for her husband's drink, but I doubt whether it will ever be safe for him to make the offer—it will brand him too dangerously as a member of the old regime. At the theatre it will always be safest to plump for the upper circle (your wife, after buying her autumn clothes, may not be able to afford a stall), and it would be unfair—in a moment of financial stringency—to tempt her back to the old days of prostitution by offering to pay for her seat yourself. (Let us hope, for the sake of future generations, that the flight from prostitution may not go too far.)

Need Not Marry

For the shallow and the unregenerate ('many women, like many men, do not think very deeply') there will—thank God—be one escape from this appalling Bill: they need not marry. By avoiding the ceremony they will still be able to live recklessly, enjoyably, romantically—without accounts, and Catholics, I am glad to think, will be able to have the best of both worlds, for 'their' marriage ceremony is not recognised by the State without the civil ceremony. But I have an awful fear that this evasion will not be long allowed—the married women will not tolerate it. They will demand, as they watch more and more of their sex escaping to happiness, that every exit from their own prosaic existence be blocked: to live together without the registrar's blessing will become illegal as well as immoral. For no woman is sterner than one who is bent on the economic salvation of her sex. 'We hold these truths to be self-evident', so declared the author of the American Declaration of Independence, 'that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain undeniable Rights, that among them are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness', but do not whisper the last right to these grim champions of their sex 'No doubt,' Dr. Summerskill writes, 'when Kemal Ataturk inaugurated a new era for Turkish women, the ladies of the harem sighed for the good old days.' And why, in heaven's name, shouldn't they?

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Honoured But Forgotten

(Continued From Page 1)

Naoroji and Sir Dinshaw Wacha were erected out of public subscription.

The statue of J. N. Tata at the junction of Cruikshank Road and Waudby Road and that of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney in the University gardens were erected by public subscription. So, of course, was the statue of Lokamanya Bal-Gangadhar Tilak erected on the very spot where his last mortal remains were consumed by fire in the presence of perhaps the largest crowd known to Bombay.

Not All Made-In-India

Just as there has been a shift from the routine of setting up statues of retiring satraps and visiting Prince of Wales (Edward VII, George V and Edward VIII all visited Bombay as Prince of Wales and got statues as such) in favour of setting up of statues of people's leaders there has been a slow shift of opinion in favour of employing Indian sculptors. It is, indeed, strange that out of the 44 statues in Bombay only 11 are by Indian artists. Four have been made by Mr. B. V. Talim, three by Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre and Messrs. Karmarkar, Kamat, Goregaoker and Phadke have each one statue to their credit. This partiality seems extremely strange, particularly in the case of statues of Indian notables. I have it on good authority that the famous London sculptor, Derwentwood, was commissioned to make the statue of Sir Phirozeshah Mehta at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 although there was a tender of half that sum by an Indian sculptor.

In fact this partiality for London artists has resulted in all manner of difficulties. The statue of J. N. Tata is perhaps, the most elaborate in Bombay. It is a bronze statue seven feet four inches high in a sitting position on a Dhangadhra stone pedestal two feet six inches high. It has a basement of five tiers of yellow basalt stone. Grouped around the main figure are three smaller figures representing "Industry", "Science" and "Fame." "Industry" is represented by a labourer in the act of lifting a bale of cotton, while a draped female figure represents "Science". These two are on either side of the statue while overhead is "Fame", a winged figure with a laurel wreath.

Doubtful Resemblance

When this elaborate sculpture piece to the memory of "a pioneer of Indian industries, a great patriot and a philanthropist" was duly unveiled on April 11, 1912 by Sir George Clarke, the then Governor of Bombay, it was discovered that everything was alright except that its resemblance to J. N. Tata was somewhat doubtful. The sculptor, Derwentwood, however, thought he owed it to his reputation to replace the statue very early by a better one and the earlier statue passed into the possession of the Tata family.

Of course, that is nothing to what happened to the statue of Chamaraja Wodeyar, a late Maharaja of Mysore. After the statue was duly made, of course, by a London sculptor, and duly set up, some members of the Royal family who had known the Maharaja bitterly complained that the head was disproportionate. That was the chance for a famous Bombay sculptor to get his own back a little. He naturally charged for the head, what he regarded as a princely sum of Rs. 25,000. If there were an effective trade union of Indian sculptors and if I were its boss, I would not have considered anything less than a couple of lakhs for that job.

Anyway it is gratifying to note that slowly but surely there is a shift towards utilising the services of Indian artists. Recently Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre, the veteran Bombay sculptor, was commissioned to make the statue of no less a person than King George V. But one notes with some feelings of disquiet that William Macmillan, the famous Scotch sculptor, was paid three or four times as much as Mr. Mhatre for making a statue of the same King George that was set up in Calcutta at about the same time. Of course, my complaint is not that Macmillan was paid more than he deserved but that Mhatre was paid less than Macmillan.

Whether made by costly London artists or their humbler brethren of Bombay, some of these statues surely deserve a closer examination. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta was the greatest citizen of his day and to this day his statue is perhaps the tallest. Right in front of the building of the Corporation which he served so well, his stately statue rises nearly 35 feet from the ground. The statue itself is a bronze one, 11 feet 8 inches tall set on a yellow basalt stone pedestal of 16 feet one inch. This in its turn is perched on three tiers of stone encircled by an iron railing. The statue bears the now famous inscription "A great citizen, a great patriot and a great Indian".

The smallest statue, on the other hand is, perhaps, that of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji at the junction of Hornby Road and Mahatma Gandhi Road. It is an inconspicuous statue of bronze, five feet six inches high, in a sitting position in ceremonial dress with a book in the right hand and rises from a three tiered pedestal of grey granite. But as Karl Bergner, the Austrian sculptor, a somewhat harsh and unsympathetic critic who found very little good to say of the artistic qualities of Bombay statues, remarked, the monument to Dr. Naoroji though lacking in quantity has its compensations. Bergner justly found it "really artistic".

The G. O. M.

The secret of the artistic success of this statue is perhaps to be found in the fact that Mr. B. V. Talim, the sculptor, regarded it as a labour of love. One of the cherished memories of Mr. Talim is a sitting that Dadabhoy Naoroji gave him at Dadabhoy's Versova cottage on June 2, 1914. Mr. Talim, who was a young man at that time, had closely watched the venerable Grand Old Man of India during his weekly visits to the Agiary at Andheri. He had prepared a preliminary plaster cast from a photograph and went to Dadabhoy's cottage for the final touches.

Dadabhoy was a bent but cheerful old man. Old age had given him a stoop and Mr. Talim decided that both from the point of view of his subject's physical abilities and from the artistic point of view, he should be seated in a sofa. But, despite his great age (he was nearly 90 at that time) Dadabhoy was full of energy and expressed his willingness to sit longer if the artist so desired. Mr. Talim remembers that he kept up a lively conversation throughout the two hours and plied the artist with all kinds of questions about his life and work. Mr. Talim tells me that his dominant impression of Dadabhoy is that of a very kind old man.

Not only did Dadabhoy give Mr. Talim a sitting but he blessed his work also. Having seen his own bust later on Dadabhoy wrote to him on February 1, 1916 In this now faded letter which Mr. Talim has still preserved Dadabhoy says:—"I am pleased to say the likeness is a good one and I congratulate you on your professional efforts."

Having these advantages it was no wonder that Mr. Talim went to work with love and respect when after Dadabhoy's death he got the chance of making the statue of the hero of his heart. No wonder too that his work was greeted with universal praise.

The Artist's Difficulties

But it is seldom that a sculptor is called upon to execute a portrait of an intimate person. The portrait commission concerns itself almost exclusively with the perfect stranger. One of the most difficult tasks that a portrait sculptor is called upon to face is the commission to make the head or statue of someone no longer living. If the portrait desired is that of some notable who lived many years ago the artist may wield a free hand and use his own knowledge of the human head and his conception of the man's character without being forced to meet the criticism and suggestions of relatives and friends whose impressions of the individual may be vivid but conflicting.

An example of work executed in such circumstances in the statue of Sir Dinshaw Wacha opposite the Churchgate Station. I do not for a moment doubt the technical skill or competence of the artist, Mr. P. R. Kamat. Mr. Kamat may be young in years but he is no novice in his art. I would, however venture to suggest that if he had greater freedom in getting the likeness, in the choice of the photograph from which the statue was made and in the pose, the statue would have been much better than what it is.

This should be a warning to memorial committees that they should not get people who were too close to the subject of the statue and had sentimental attachments to him, for purposes of guiding the sculptor but rather such persons who knew the subject in in what may be called his public pose, friends who can take a detached view of his personality. Michel Angelo might have created his immortal David even out of a block of marble which had suffered sacrilege at the hands of another sculptor but I doubt if even he could have made a successful bust of his own mother.

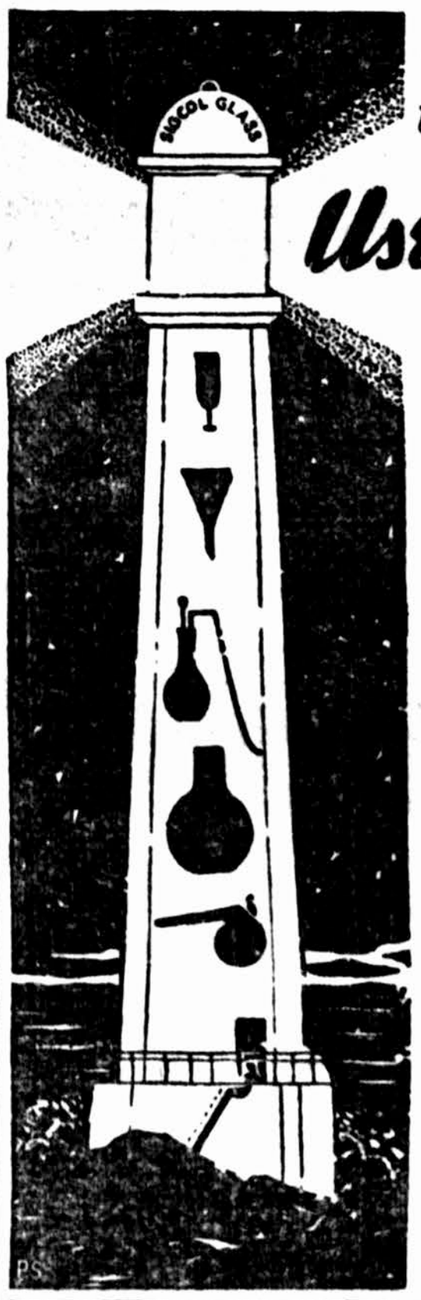
And so now that we have seen something of our great men of the statues and something too of the men who made them we might legitimately ask the question—what then? What should be done with these statues. It has been suggested more than once that it would be better to remove all the existing statues to a museum. An even better suggestion would be to erect a Hall of Fame and put some of the statues there. I say some only for the obvious reason that the claim of many to find a place there is questionable. I will not venture to suggest how the sifting is to be done but I may suggest that for the future a rule should be made that no statue should be erected till at least ten years—perhaps even 20 years—after the subject of the statue is dead.

They Need Repairs!

That would be one way of ensuring that only genuine stuff comes in. It is strange, for instance, that while Dr. Thomas Blaney has the satisfaction of seeing his statue erected in his life time, Gokhale, Dadabhoy and Ranade had to wait six, ten and twelve years after their death to have their statues put up. Surely a man who left behind him influences sufficient to arouse enthusiasm necessary for erecting a statue to his memory so many years after his death, is entitled to a seat in our future Hall of Fame.

Meanwhile these statues lie in their wonted places, and one may be amused or scandalised according to his inclination when one sees a crow cawing away his joy from its perch on Tilak's statue or when one catches a workman seated comfortably on the robed and ample arm of Lord Reay and assiduously cleaning his venerable, bearded face. After all they too were men like other men. Because one sees them so upright and dignified, sitting in state, there is no need to forget their common humanity and take them too seriously

Why should not the mighty Sir Phirozeshah Mehta be pleased rather than annoyed, if some poor devil of a worker clambered up a steep ladder to his tall bust and earned a week's living by giving him a new coat of paint? And why should not Gokhale be moved with sympathy rather than anger when a homeless vagrant finds his night's lodgings on the base of his statue? And it would do a lot of good, too, to many people to remember that the statue of the Great Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India, had not only to be renovated by one of her "subjects" but that it stands in need of constant repairs



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The Woman's Case

(Continued from Page 3)

no means an easy matter. The only women Members of Parliament with large majorities are those who have taken seats formerly held by their husbands. Therefore, the potential Members have got to face up to fighting difficult seats (often those not wanted by men) and plenty of hard work. However, it can be done and it must be done if women are to obtain real equality. If this can be achieved in the political sphere, then many of the economic inequalities, which prove a source of constant friction and irritation, can be swept away.

Her Master's Voice!

Bills have already been drafted by Associations awaiting the time when an enlightened House of Commons will place them on the Statute Book. One of the most important has been framed by the Married Women's Association for the purpose of establishing the economic status of the wife and mother. In most households the mother is an unpaid housekeeper or maid of all work. The husband's only legal obligation is to provide board and lodging and clothes for his wife. The woman may cook, scrub and sew for her husband and children but she has no legal right to a part of her husband's salary for these services. Marriage should be an equal partnership to which both contribute, either in money or work. Yet many a woman prostitutes her body and her mind in order to placate her lord and master, and so obtain sufficient to pay for some necessary article for herself or her children.

The Married Women's Association believes that this complete dependency of the wife upon the goodwill of a husband robs a woman of the power of independent self-expression and reduces her to a 'Yes woman'. How often do we find a wife who is only an echo of her master's voice! Her economic dependence has gradually deprived her of the power or inclination to oppose her husband on questions of a controversial character. The unthinking woman accepts the situation and teaches her girl children that the male is the superior animal in the home. The father is given the most comfortable chair, although he may be doing a light sedentary job all day; and his words of wisdom on all subjects from weed killer to the international situation are listened to by his women folk with unfailing respect and attention. This oriental atmosphere pervades many a suburban villa.

Economic Equality

The Married Women's Association believes that this relationship between husband and wife helps to determine the economic status of women in every sphere. This is no doubt true. There are more women who are engaged in doing the work which marriage and a family entails than in any other occupation. There is a strong body of feminine opinion which feels that the first enactment for the purpose of establishing equality between the sexes should be the one which will give the housewife economic security and equality.

The Bill will aim at treating the husband and wife as equal partners in households where the wife contributes to the work. All the expenses of the home would be deducted from the family income and the remainder equally divided between husband and wife. In those cases where the wife works outside the home, the incomes would be pooled. The most irrational arguments are advanced against the scheme by men, who, it must be admitted on further enquiry, usually like to spend a large proportion of the family income on tobacco, drink or racing, or by others who do not possess any of these habits but who unconscientiously derive a great deal of pleasure in life from being a 'big noise' at home.

A quiet little man, who is bullied by his employer and chivvied by his fellow employees, will strongly protest against what he calls 'Wages for Wives.' The psychological explanation is that this man with his gnawing inferiority complex finds that his life is only bearable while he can go home and bluster and boast to his women folk, who he secretly knows must tolerate him because of the contribution in money which he makes to the household. The contribution in kind which his wife makes—12 hours a day—to the comfort of the family is never assessed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence and is, therefore, ignored.

'Be Like Dad, Keep Mum!'

Of course, there are scores of kindly husbands, who will say that they are always ready to give their wives more money if they like to ask for it. But women don't want to ask for it. They don't want favours. They don't want always to be reminded of their dependency. They demand the right to spend as they think fit money which they have helped to earn. I am well aware that many women who have made a so-called 'good' marriage (this generally implies one where the husband is well blessed with this world's goods) will not understand or pretend not to understand these aspirations.

Many women, like many men, do not think very deeply.

The suffragettes were bitterly attacked by members of their own sex. And no doubt, when Kemal Ataturk inaugurated a new era for Turkish women, the ladies of the harem sighed for the good old days. The abolitionists, it should be remembered, found some of their most violent opponents among the slaves.

I realise that this is a revolutionary idea, because it strikes at the roots of a long established tradition that a man keeps his wife. Even our old-fashioned Ministry of Information has advisors who are so bankrupt of new ideas that they think that the poster 'Be like Dad, keep Mum' will set the women of 1941 Britain shrieking with laughter.

It is interesting to observe that this poster has been defaced in many parts of the country. This in itself shows that a wife's economic status in the household is giving food for thought to many an intelligent housewife.

Women workers outside the home still have a stiff battle to fight for equality. In the Civil Service the sex of the worker still determines the rate for the job. The teaching profession, while it has one of the most responsible tasks in the country—that of educating our children—still fails to do justice to its own women members and base their pay on their service and not their sex.

Wage For Job

The most powerful argument advanced in the industrial field equal pay for equal work is that men have greater family responsibilities than women. Of course, if these considerations determine wages, then bachelors and spinsters should be paid equal rates and a man would have his wages adjusted when his children were no longer dependent upon him. Furthermore, the woman worker with dependents would be paid a higher wage than a woman who had only herself to maintain.

It has never yet been proved that an employer, when fixing a wage, very kindly takes into account the size of a man's family. The wage quite rightly is for the job and no other considerations should arise. The State should make itself responsible for the welfare of the large family as it does for other social services.

Those who are familiar with the living conditions of the poor agree that the big family is the commonest cause of great poverty. A scheme of family allowances would, therefore, serve the community by relieving the hunger and want of a large section of the population and also settle the equal pay controversy. If the State makes a grant for each child then surely the argument that wages are related to a man's family responsibilities is no longer valid.

To sum up, I believe that women will enjoy a real equality when they achieve bigger representation in the House of Commons; when the economic status of the married woman is established; when a system of family allowances is introduced, and when the rate for the job is paid irrespective of the sex of the worker. ("World Review").

WOMEN OF CHINA

(Continued From Page 18)

one district alone 1,500 co-operative members are engaged in producing cotton.

Besides these there are Government work crops. The wife of the head of each Government department is responsible for organising the women. Each of these has several sub-corps. Wives of Cabinet members are responsible for mobilising the wives of their staff members. In the war ministry corps for instance there are 25,000 women, with 50 odd subcorps operating under it in various parts. All these women are full time workers but get only less than rupees five a month as allowance, no salaries. They get board and lodging and two uniforms.

Guerilla Women

Women in areas adjacent to the Japanese lines have organised themselves along with the children, to keep a look-out for Spies. Their alertness has resulted in the arrest of several suspects. Then there are the guerilla women who not only guard their villages when their husbands are away, but also carry on harassing activities in enemy areas. They also help men in building highways. The 240 miles of Kansu section of Szechwan-Kansu highway will stand as the immortal monument to the women of Kansu. Thousands have worked in it, just as they did on the Kansu-Sinkiang highway, with very primitive tools. They have their share in almost every road.

Short of active service, Kwangsi's amazons dressed in khaki uniforms and steel helmets, carrying hand grenades, follow the troops every where, carry on guerilla work, help in evacuation, rescue refugees etc. Kwantung has the honour of having organised the first women gendarmes. They have guarded strategic supply lines and positions when all available troops had to be rushed to the firing line. In every Government organisation there are women. There are 15 in the People's Political Council. Women are equally active in the newspaper world. Nearly half the number of reporters at my Press Conference in China were women. This is astonishing when we realise that three years ago there were barely two journals run by women in the whole of China. To-day there are over 50.

One cannot do better than sum up in the words of Madame Chiang.

"No account of China's reconstructive programme would be complete without mention of the significant role Chinese women have played in the defence of their country against Japanese aggression. First because new ideas in China generally more revolutionary than in the West, are accepted with a swiftness as startling as it is effective. Second the Chinese woman has learned even in her restricted seclusion, to adopt her talents to ever-changing conditions with a flexibility and ease born of natural aptitude and necessity."

Consumption Of Indian Cotton

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during December 1941 296,752 during December 1940 259,055, since 1st September 1941 1,121,080, during the corresponding period last year 958,947.

Indian States during December 1941 59,121, during December 1940 54,862, since 1st September 1941 231,098, during the corresponding period last year 197,165.

Total—India during Dec. 1941 355,873, during December 1940 313,917, since 1st September 1941 1,352,178, during the corresponding period last year 1,156,112.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. No; most mothers fold diapers in a different shape; 2. pediatrician; 3. Never-Never Land 4. Robespierre; 5. James; 6. The Cradle, Evanston, Ill.; 7. "Out of the everywhere into here."; 8. "Rock-a-Bye baby, in the tree top, when the wind blows, the cradle will rock."; 9. England's Crown Princess Elizabeth; 10. Yvonne, Marie, Cecile, Annette, Emily; 11. Olivia; 12. Soft spot between the skull bones; 13. Virginia Dare; 14. Six-year molars; 15. Bluishhazel; 16. John Nicholas Brown; 17. Madame Butterfly; 18. Eugene Field; 19. Jon; 20. Crosby's babies were boys, Cantor's girls; 21. Six to eight months; 22. By 18 months; 23. Smile; follow moving objects with eyes, turn eyes in direction of sound, hold up head; 24. Baby Sandy; 25. "This little piggie went to market, etc."

10 "Cent" Words: Scent, accent, descent, crescent, senescent, iridescent, magnificent, incandescent, suffrutescent, phosphorescent.

Mathematical Marvel: The sum of the five horizontal rows of figures is 2,775. Rearrange the digits to form five numbers as follows: 135, 791, 357, 913, 579. Cancelling the last number, the four remaining numbers total 2,196, which is 579 less than 2,775.

Sentry Duty: Move A to the blank space, then make the following moves: B, C, A, D, E, A, C, B, D, C, A, E, C, D, B, A.

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R. B. H. Ratnagiri.

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A. H., Karachi.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Why did you break off your engagement with the schoolmaster?"

"I got tired of having letters returned with the mistakes in spelling underlined."

"Yes", said Mrs. Sharp to her neighbours, "she's accustomed to being master in her own house. In her first husband's will the only think he bequeather her was his trousers-press."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed were silent as the train bore them homewards after their honeymoon.

Mr. Newlywed was hard up. He had spent every penny on honeymoon and his next pay-day was a fortnight off.

As they neared home the young wife gave a merry laugh.

"I'm going to tell you a secret that will cheer you up, Billy," she said. "Before we went away I hid ten pounds in the larder."

"Yes," said her husband, "I know. I found it."

* * *

An Irishman and a Scotsman were passing a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Montreal. The Irishman removed his hat; the Scot did the same.

After they had passed the Irishman said to the Scotsman: "I thought you were a Presbyterian. I was glad to see you take off your hat when you passed the Holy Church."

"Church!" said the Scotsman. "Mon, I thought it was the Bank of Montreal."

* * *

"A month ago I was crazy about Jack; now I don't care for him a bit."

"Yes, it's strange how changeable men are."

"Tell me, Jones, why is it, considering that the rivers are continually sending water to the sea, it does not overflow?"

Jones: "It's because the sea's full of sponges, sir."

A convival suburbanite who had lost his last train home noticed outside the station a neighbour, also in a rather hazy condition, with a car. So he approached him and said: "Would you mind giving me a lift home?"

"Thatsh all ri ole boy. Step in."

The other tactfully offered to drive, and in half an hour they were in their street.

"Now," said the driver, looking at his neighbour's home, "where's your garage?"

"Don't have a garage, ole boy."

"Then where do you keep your car?"

"Don't have a car, ole boy."

"But when I saw you outside the station you were leaning against this car."

"I know, ole boy, but when you feel as I do you've got to lean against something!"

He was a very new officer, having been commissioned from the ranks, and he had been with his company only a week. He had been on manoeuvres, had done a twenty-mile route march, swum in the sea in full pack, and turned out for the company Rugger team on Saturday.

Writing home on Sunday, he began his letter: "My hardest job is to remember not to call the sergeant-major 'sir.'"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

The divorce case had lasted several days, and the plaintiff was being cross-examined.

"How many children have you?" demanded the barrister, who had already been supplied with the information.

"She had four when your cross-examination began three days ago," interpolated the judge.

"Didn't you say you shot tigers in Africa, Major?"

"That's so."

"Well, Captain Martin says there are none there."

"Quite right. I shot 'em all."

A Minister, addressing a women's missionary meeting, said that "thousands of gallons of rum go into Africa for every brother who is sent there." Whereupon one of the sisters whispered to her neighbour, "Rather a large allowance for those missionaries."

* * *

An absent-minded man called upon his old friend, the family doctor. After chatting for a couple of hours, the doctor saw him to the door and, he was shaking hands, said: "Come again soon, old chap; family all well, I suppose?"

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me. My wife's in a fit."

* * *

A man had a prize dog that he loved very much. One day a friend said to him: "I like your dog and I'll buy him from you. How much do you want for him?"

The owner of the dog, without a moment's hesitation, answered, "£2,000."

"That's a little too steep," said the friend. "I'll give you a pound for him."

"Nothing doing," replied the owner of the dog.

And that's all there was to it, until several weeks later when the friend met him and asked about the dog.

"Oh, I sold him," was the answer.

"For how much?" asked the friend. "Not £2,000?"

"I got my price," said the owner of the dog. "I sold the dog for £2,000, but it wasn't exactly cash. I took two £1,000 cats for him."

* * *

Little Tommy was asked the difference between prose and poetry. He pondered for a while and then said:

"There was a young man named Rees, who went into the sea up to his ankles.

"That's prose," he said. "But if the water had been a few inches higher, it would have been poetry."

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THE
STUDENT FEDERATION
Conference Number
The Official Organ of The All India Students' Federation
Date 26-1-1942
No. 2
A general view of the main ga
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Session
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(P
M. L. Shah:
Dear Comrade! It is difficult for us to believe, although it is a fact, that you are no more in the Federation. How can you be apart from us, you who have steered the ship of the All India Students' Federation in the most difficult of times and when the enemies of the Federation were doing their best to hamper its growth. The student community will never forget your services. Yes, you are no more a member of our organisation but you are more than a member to us especially to those who have worked with you. Your example will be a source of inspiration to us. It is needless for us to say that the student community has a claim on you and whenever your services are needed we shall have them. With you best of luck.
—Editor.
FREEDOM ★ PEACE ★ PROGRESS
FREEDOM
PEACE
PROGRESS
THE STUDENT
In this issue
The Red Army's Marching Song (Poem)
An Examination System in the U.S.S.R.
Examination Hall (A Poem)
Students Abroad
Student News, Cinema Page, Reviews, Gossip etc.
January '42
Editor
Lalbahadur
AS 4
ORGAN OF THE ALL INDIA STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Child Art But Not Childish Art!

The Child Art Exhibition held in the Town Hall both delighted and depressed us. Delighted to see such a galaxy of talented child artists and depressed to find that these gifted kids had far more sense of colour and line and form than we have been able to acquire in our whole life. It is quite a humiliating experience to be explained the subtleties of a painting done by a boy of ten or eleven. Perhaps our education was all wrong, for we remember no encouragement ever having been given to us to draw or paint in our primary school. Our teachers were content to stuff our heads with "Nineteen-Nineteen—Three hundred Sixty-one" and the "Blessings of the British Raj."

Or, perhaps, Wordsworth was right that the child, being in perfect harmony with nature, is the wisest creature and gets corrupted by the artificialities of the world as he grows up, thus losing his natural wisdom and natural dignity.

By the way, some of our pseudo-artists will have to see the work of these children to understand that art—even child art—need not be childish.

★

Strike To Get Lower Wages

Raymond Gram Swing, the American commentator, said recently that the amount of time lost by strikes in the United States last year was less than that lost by accidents. Those few strikes were, of course, caused by demands for higher wages.

America introduced to the world the sit-down strike. But it was Britain which showed the world that its workers could strike for less pay!, says a writer in "Tit-Bits."

This was when, towards the end of the last century, Liecester woollen operatives asked for a reduction of 7 1|2 per cent., their reason being that the lower wage would bring a correspondingly lower price for their products and thereby create increased trade. This in turn would stop the rot of unemployment in their industry.

Durham and Northumberland coal miners once struck because the employers refused their demands that they should not be compelled to earn more than three shillings a day. Presumably, they didn't want overtime in those days!

SOMEWHERE IN BOMBAY, Anyday 1942.

THE COLONEL: "Good morning boys. Nice day, isn't it?..... Chokra, bring a few more chairs... Oh, these lazy chokras! As my memsahib was telling me the other day.....

"Now, what can I do for you to-day? Oh, the war? Well, boys, there is a lot I can tell you about the war situation to-day. Take Singapore for instance....No Yes, I mean I am sorry. We can't take it because unfortunately the Japs. have taken it already. Any way, I have always held that Singapore is not important—except, of course, for the pine-apples!

"Let's pass on to Russia. No, I am sorry I haven't been there but I believe it's a wonderful country. Vodka and Ballerinas and Grand Dukes....no, I mean Commissars and all that sort of thing.

"Anyway, take the Northern Front. There the Germans are trying to take Pskoff and the Russians are attempting to keep them out of Pskoff. Or *vice versa*. Or, perhaps it is not Pskoff but Pksoff —no, but it is Pskoff and not Pksoff. That is very important, you know....

"Rangoon? What did you say about Rangoon?...Oh, yes, I believe there was an air-raid yesterday.....At least, according to Reuter, that is what the Tokyo radio said last night But so far there is no confirmation of it either from London or Timbuctoo .....why don't we get a direct confirmation from Rangoon itself? Well, why should we? Moreover, everything must be done through the proper channels.....

"What's that? Did I hear you saying 'Calcutta'? Now, that is a city after my own heart. Especially during Christmas....Exodus? What exodus?...Nonsense. The population of Calcutta, my dear chap, has actually increased by 5 lakhs.....(All Reporters collapse)

The above report, we hasten to add, was brought to us by our most unreliable reporter who, we suspect, is also a bit of plagiarist to boot.

Bitter War On Students Front

On our table lie two magazines. Both claim to be the organs of the All-India Students' Federation, as you can see from their covers reproduced on this page.

One is called "The Student." It runs over 36 pages, is published from Jubbulpore. The annual subscription is Rs. 3. Much of the space is devoted to a review of students' organizational activities. Other contribution include "The Red Army's Marching Song" "Examination System Of The U.S.S.R." and a poem by Souchi Routroy.

The other is called "The Student Federation", published from Bombay. It has a larger size, less number of pages and fewer advertisements than "The Student." It contains presidential addresses read, messages received and resolutions passed at the Students' Conference that was recently held in Patna (or one of the student conferences recently held in Patna).

Reading between the lines, one can see the undercurrent of bitter hatred that runs between these two papers which presumably represent the two rival student organizations. The rival group is referred to in such fragrant terms as "Traitors", "camp-followers of a decadent bourgeois-leadership", "fifth columnists" and "renegades"

★

Easier For A Camel ....

Both these journals blazon forth on their front pages the motto "FREEDOM, PEACE, PROGRESS" We suppose it would be too much to expect that they would add three more words to this motto: "UNITY. DIGNITY. DECENCY."

But it seems that it is easier for a camel to pass through a needle, for Stalin to sing "God Save The King" and Churchill to chant "Internationale" than for the Reds and the Pinks among Indian students to unite and stop abusing each other.

★

Rumourders

Dame Rumour, that awful evil-tongued gossiping female, has turned to more diabolical crimes. She is now committing murders in broad day light!

The latest "victim" was the well-known film star, Leela Chitnis. But we can assure her, from personal experience, that such rumours can only bring her good luck and longer life. One of the "Chroniclers" was reported to be dead some years ago but, upto the time of writing, nothing more than a chronic cold has happened to him.

Mark Twain, the famous American humorist, was once lucky enough to read his own obituary in a newspaper and wired to the editor, "NEWS OF MY DEATH SLIGHTLY EXAGGERATED."

★

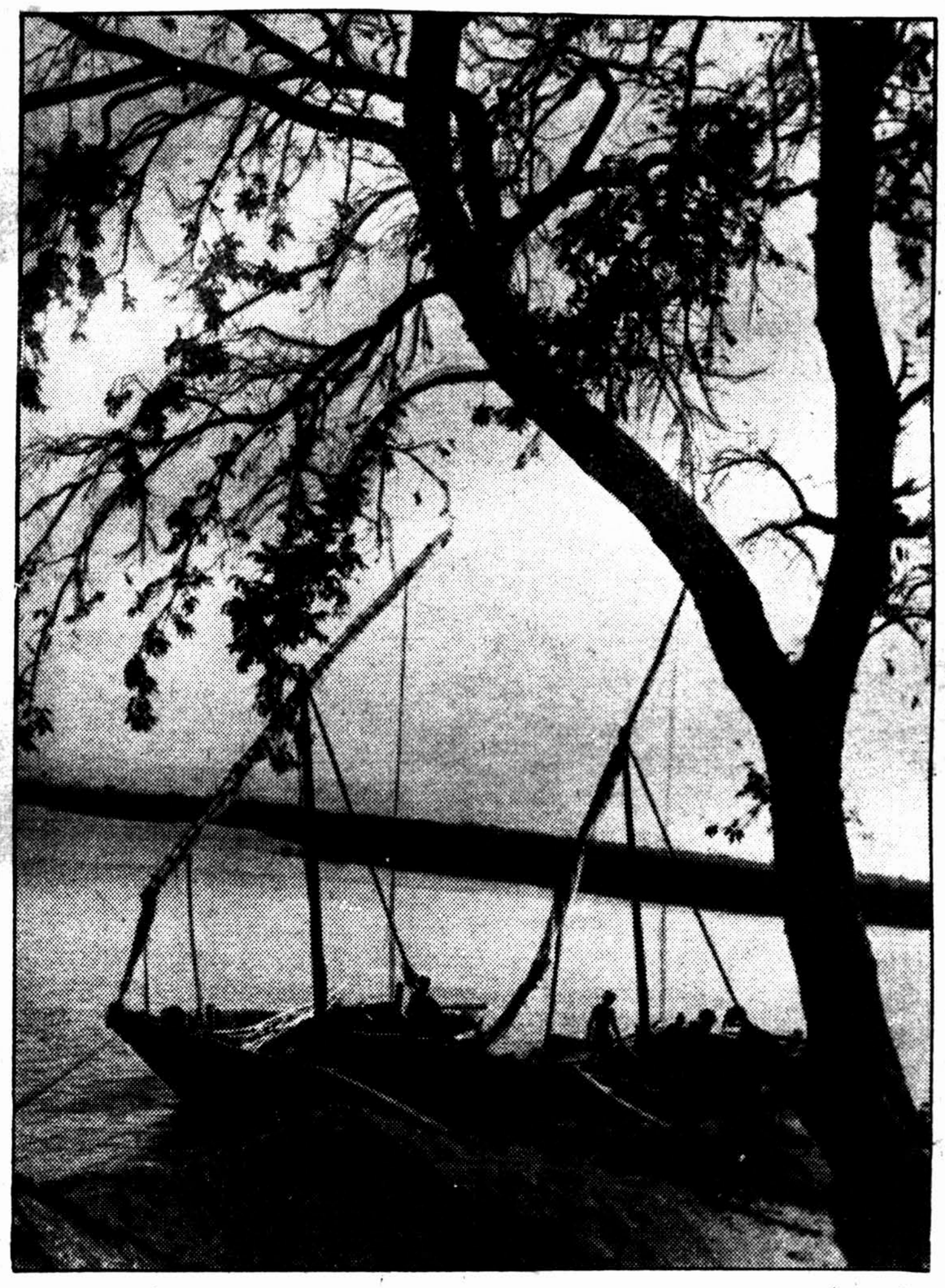
"Hello, Are You Dead?"

Then there was the local night reporter who rang up an invalided distinguished journalist in the early hours of the morning and asked for confirmation of his reported demise. The "victim" in this case, being both a journalist and a humourist, replied with a chuckle that he had heard no such report but would like to make some enquiries.

And only recently the Sind Assembly actually passed a condolence resolution on the basis of a rumoured demise of Mr. M A. Jinnah. Happily the report was found to be false within a few minutes and that part of the proceedings was expunged. And in this case, too, we are sure the rumour bespeaks long life for the Muslim League leader.

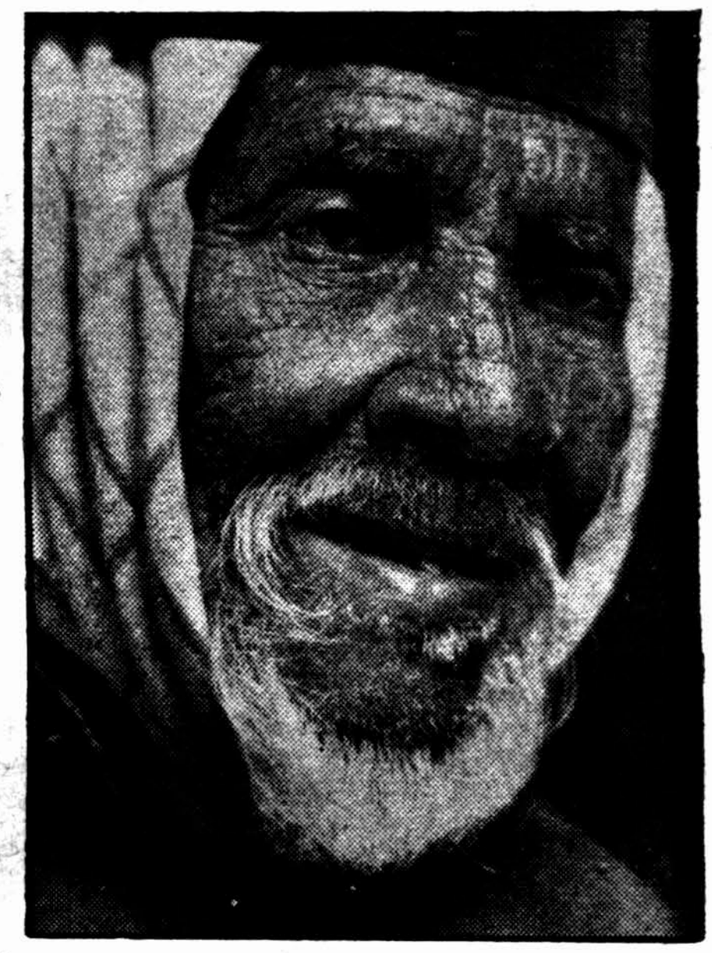
THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"



BOATS

—Jayant R. Lalan



OLD ABDULLAH

—Hasan Sutar

—AND THE BOATMEN

—M. Desai

STACKING THE HARVEST

—B. F. Ferreira

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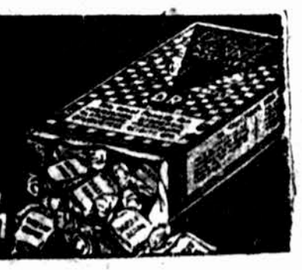

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